

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 59.

JUNE 1, 1800.

[No. 5. of Vol. 9.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE projected Union with Ireland has caused much alarm to some of our manufacturers, from a supposition, that, in consequence of labour being cheaper in that country, the manufacturer there will possess a considerable advantage when the impediments which now exist are removed. This is particularly the case with respect to the *woollen* manufactory; and the persons interested therein have lately brought forward much evidence to prove its value and importance to this country, as an inducement for the continuance of the restriction on the exportation of wool, asserting, among other things, that the number of persons interested and employed immediately therein is not less than 1,500,000, and that there are 1,500,000 more who are collaterally employed in the manufactures connected with this main branch, making 3,000,000 of persons depending for employ on this manufacture. I am much inclined to think this an exaggerated statement, and that it might be easily proved, there are not 3,000,000 of the inhabitants of this country employed by *all* its manufactures. I am the more disposed to entertain this opinion, as there is no proof that the whole population exceeds 7 or 8 millions; but, if any of your correspondents can furnish information tending either to establish or refute the above assertion, it will particularly oblige, J. J. G.

May 8, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the purport of part of Mr. Cumberland's letter in your Magazine for April, I am induced to question, whether the cultivation of the sugar maple, for the sake of its sap or juice, has not been attempted in this country. It is a fact, which, together with the result of the experiment, it would be useful to ascertain, and any particulars relating to it, which Mr. Cumberland, or any of your correspondents may be enabled to furnish, would, I doubt not, be interesting to many of your readers besides myself. From circumstances which have come under my own cognizance, I have no hesitation in believing, that the *true sugar-maple* of

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Pennsylvania would flourish in parts of this country *as a tree*: but whether it would be of any value in the point of view more immediately interesting to every real friend of humanity, must remain to be proved by farther actual experiment than my trial of it has yet reached. A sugar-maple, which I received from Philadelphia the 1st of June, 1798, after a passage of six months (having been taken and retaken on its voyage), was planted in the midst of the very hot weather of that season, without much appearance of life, is now, notwithstanding, become a very flourishing tree, and has successively put out as vigorous and healthy shoots as any tree in my possession.

I am, Sir,

The Boyce,

Your's, &c.

May, 1800. JOHN H. MOGGRIDGE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS none of your correspondents have taken any notice in your valuable Magazine, of a parhelion, or mock-sun, that appeared on the 18th or 19th of last month (I am not sure which of these days, not having made any memorandum of the circumstance for more than a week after), I send you the following imperfect account of it.

This appearance was visible at four o'clock in the afternoon at this place; the true sun was then enveloped in thin white clouds, so that a person might well bear to look at it, without much offending his sight, and its regular form was in some measure lost; on each side the sun, on a line with it, and at equal distances from it (about twelve degrees), were two images of the sun; the one on the right hand was by much the most vivid, indeed it had a lustre nearly equal to the true sun, as it then appeared; the image to the left was much more faint, which I attributed to its being in a situation more free from clouds. The images descended with the sun, diminishing in lustre continually; but I could discern a particular brightness in the spot they occupied for nearly an hour, and in the one to the right hand, till within half an hour of sun-set. I was in hopes, that some of your astronomical correspondents would have given your readers a more particular account of this

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curious

curious phenomenon: as they have not done so, I presume the appearance was more local than I at first imagined. I am, Sir,

Upton upon-Severn,

April 18, 1800.

Your's, &c.

G. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LOOKING over a former number of your Magazine, I observe that Dr. WATKINS, under the article of Neglected Biography, desires particulars concerning Mr. Benjamin Martin, the optician. It is in my power to give some information concerning that gentleman, which, if you have not already received, may perhaps be acceptable.

From the year 1765 I was very intimately acquainted with a clergyman named Vincent, till his death. This Mr. Vincent had for many years resided at Worpleston, near Guildford, in Surry, and done the duty of that parish. He had a daughter, who twelve or thirteen years before had married Mr. Martin, a considerable farmer in that parish, who was nearly related to Mr. Benjamin Martin, the mathematician. I well remember that Mr. Vincent told me as follows: that Mr. Benjamin Martin was the son of a farmer who had held that farm; he was a plain man, whose knowledge extended no farther than his business, and whose attention was wholly taken up with it. This son Benjamin very early shewed a strong thirst for knowledge. His father gave him no better education than learning a little to read and write at the village school. This was sufficient to set genius in motion. The boy was always reading, and often followed his propensity to the neglect of his rustic work. The father became greatly dissatisfied; but neither frowns, harsh language, nor even severer punishment, had any effect to deter him from books. At length, the father determined to set him his task daily, with which the son was greatly pleased; for, when it was performed, he would retire to a barn, stretch himself on the top of the hay or corn, and take out his books: so he would have full enjoyment of his greatest luxury (reading) for the rest of the day; and, strange as it may seem, Mr. Vincent assured me, that by means of books, and intense application only, he, in this manner, made himself well acquainted with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and dipped very deep into the mathematics. At length, when the young man grew up to maturity, he hated farming. He left his father,

and set up a day-school in one of the inn-yards at Guildford. Here he had but little success; for while he should have been attending to his children's improvement, his own mind was absolutely absorbed in study. From Guildford he went to Portsmouth, and opened a school again; but, for the same reason as before, with no better success. Here Mr. Vincent's information ended. If I add my own observation, I should not think it likely, that he attempted a school unsuccessfully three times; and therefore it seems to me most probable, that either my friend Mr. Vincent, or Dr. Watkins, was wrongly informed, respecting the place, and that, whatever place it was, whether Portsmouth or Chichester, his second attempt at a school was the last. He afterward travelled, and read philosophical lectures, till at length he fixed his residence in Fleet-street, and was, for some years, one of the first opticians of his time. When he was born, might most probably be easily known from the parish-register of Worpleston. I do not recollect when he died; but most probably the register of St. Dunstan's or St. Bride's (which ever parish his house was in) can tell that circumstance also.

Mr. Vincent (the son of my friend), I believe, is now rector of Chobham, in Surry; and, on looking at the last game-lists for that county, I find Mr. John Martin, of Worpleston, who, I suppose, is my friend's grandson, and still living in the farm which his family have held so long. Either of those can probably furnish further particulars. I am, Sir,

April 15, 1800.

Your's, &c.

J. B. PIKE.

P. S. I have been informed that Mr. Don married Mr. Martin's daughter.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your very interesting miscellany has been occasionally employed in drawing the public attention to the important Subject of Reading Societies, give me leave, through the same medium, to make generally known the simple and cheap plan upon which the Dundee Public Library was founded, and is conducted.

In 1795, a few friends to liberal discussion were in the practice of occasionally meeting, for the purpose of promoting general and useful knowledge: their original matter beginning to fail, they saw the necessity of having the works of authors of celebrity to refer to; these Dundee, at this

time,

time, did not possess. The idea of a public library, on a liberal plan, was suggested, and immediately adopted.

The number of subscribers at first was twenty-five, and the collection amounted to about 100 volumes (chiefly donations). The former are now increased to 170; and the latter to upwards of 1050, consisting in general of history, a collection of voyages and travels, and a few novels.

Substance of the Regulations.

The society is declared permanent, and the whole books the property of all the members, collectively, and their successors.

Every subscriber, at entry, pays five shillings, and two shillings in advance every half year.

A subscriber, after being five years a member, becoming unable to pay the half-yearly contribution, shall have the use of the library gratis.

A general meeting shall be called twice every year, to inspect the funds, and choose a committee for the ensuing half year, consisting of a treasurer, secretary, and ten subscribers, whose business it is to choose and order new books, and if any books have been injured, to inspect the same, fining the subscriber in whose possession the book was, in a sum equivalent to the damage.

Books delivered out and received back every evening, the librarian attending from 6 o'clock till 9. Fourteen days are allowed for reading each book, and a specific fine if it shall be kept beyond that time.

It will readily be allowed, that the above regulations are on a liberal plan, calculated for, and within the reach of the many; and, as a pleasing instance of the liberality of those members who are able, let it be recorded, that, at a late general meeting, it was proposed to buy the Universal History, 60 vols. by voluntary subscription, and 13l. were subscribed in a few minutes for that purpose.—Your inserting the above, for an incitement to the establishing in a more general manner such institutions, will oblige,

Dundee, Your's, &c.

April 30, 1800. A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NUMEROUS imitations in the poems of Gray have been acknowledged by himself, and pointed out by others, but I do not recollect any notice of the following: l. 120 of Armstrong's "Economy of Love" runs thus,

To shed thy blossoms through the desert air.

In Gray's "Churchyard Elegy," no lines are better known than

Full many a flow'r is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

It is enough to observe, that Armstrong's poem was published in 1737, thirteen years prior to the Elegy.

COTICULA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Writer in your Magazine of last month, under the signature Simplex, has, in order to prevent further mischief, stated as a fact the inefficacy of throwing a linen cloth over apples, on the approach of frost, to preserve them from its effects. Now, Sir, I will beg leave for his and your readers' information, to state my manner of preserving them, a method which I have followed for some years with complete success. The chamber in which I keep them is used in the summer for the drying of cheese; it is in the upper story of a low building, covered with pantiles, lathed and cast, with only one window (a spline one), opening to the east, secured occasionally with a falling shutter, the floor of oaken boards. I generally gather them myself very carefully into baskets; carry them upstairs immediately, and lay them in heaps next the walls, one or two feet thick, without any straw underneath them, which from experience I have found, when once moist with the sweat of the fruit, will soon cause them to rot. In mild weather, the shutter is kept up to admit the air; in sharp frosts, it is carefully closed, and the apples are then securely covered with some thick corn sacks. In the very severe winter of 1798-9, I had several sacks of apples, that were secured in this manner, among them some excellent nonpareils, that kept quite sound and good till the latter end of May. I felt some satisfaction, when I read in your Magazine for last May, that a similar method was pursued in America, and I was sorry, when I found your correspondent had considered it as erroneous information. He says, "We immediately bestrewed a garret-floor with part of our winter stock, and snugly concealed them beneath a large sheet or two:" Did he do this before or after the frost had set in? This is a point that ought to be known: if after, it was a most effectual method to destroy them, and I do not wonder at his disappointment. I make it a rule, to disturb mine as little as possible, particularly in frosty weather, not even to take out the decayed ones, only as we get at them, the body of the heap remain-

ing as first laid. I wish, Mr. Editor, I lived a little nearer to you, that I might convey you a hamper of nonpareils, that have been secured in the above way this season, that you might be convinced, that what I have stated is, in the language of Secretary Grenville, "the result of experience, and the evidence of facts."

Norfolk,
Feb. 28, 1800.

I am, Sir,
Your's, &c.
S. G.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ARCHDEACON BLACKBURNE'S POLITICAL SENTIMENTS EXPLAINED, &c.

MR. COMBER, (p. 19) has given sufficient reasons why he ought to be admitted as an evidence in defence of the late celebrated Archdeacon Blackburne against the charge of heresy which has been so often alleged against him; and if the orthodox are satisfied, all is well: but with respect to what he has advanced in explanation of the political sentiments of his deceased friend, I think some doubts may be very reasonably entertained. Mr. C. says "he was so cautious of aiding to introduce any innovations in the civil constitution, that he did not choose to concur in an attempt at what was called a Reformation of Parliament, though many of whom he had a good opinion, did embark in it." Now, that this is not quite a correct statement of facts, will appear by the following extracts from a letter, and a very interesting paper, which this truly great man wrote to Mr. Wyvill, at the time when the friends of liberty, or those who then affected to be so called, were attempting to bring about a more equal representation of the people.

"DEAR SIR, Richmond, Dec. 5, 1779.

I am much obliged to you for communicating to me the design of a county meeting, and the steps which have been taken to make it effectual for the important purposes mentioned in your letter. My age and infirmities will not allow me to stir from home at this season of the year; at the same time, I earnestly wish to have an hour's conversation with you, particularly on some things which seem to me highly to concern the honour and dignity of the County of York.

If I cannot be so happy as to see you, I will take the liberty to put down a few hints upon paper for your perusal. As I cannot possibly attend the first meeting, there would, I think, be an impropriety in promising so to do under my hand: in the mean time my warmest wishes are for its success.

(Signed) Francis Blackburne.*

* This whole of the letters, together with the "Propositions of Reform," may be found

What those things were which the worthy Archdeacon thought so highly concerned the honour and dignity of the County of York, may be found by the following extracts:

"Propositions of Reform, suggested by the Rev. Archdeacon Blackburne, to the Rev. Christopher Wyvill, in a letter dated December 7th, 1779."

"At a most respectable meeting of the gentlemen of the County of York, assembled for the purpose of petitioning the Throne, that the parliament which had determined Mr. Luttrell to be duly elected member of parliament for the County of Middlesex, might be dissolved; a question was asked, what was to be done in case the petition was rejected? It was answered, "that a committee was appointed to receive the report of those gentlemen who presented the petition, and if it should appear upon that report, that no regard was paid to the said petition, another meeting should be had to consider of a Remonstrance, &c. &c."

"It is believed there was a meeting of such committee, and that a report was made to it of the reception of the petition; which however was never communicated to the public, nor one word more heard of a remonstrance. Many subscribers to that petition highly resented this treatment, saying "they were left in the lurch, and that the County was called together only to answer the views of certain individuals?"

To obviate objections to the proposed meeting on the 27th of December next, taken from the event in 1769, some explicit and satisfactory declaration should be made public, that some further effectual steps will be taken in case the application intended should be slighted or evaded; and withal, some spirited notice should be taken of the indignity put upon this great County."

"It should be considered, that the majorities in parliament are on every ministerial question formidable and decisive. The dependencies on ministerial patronage among the people are numerous; ten times more so perhaps among those who are out of parliament, than those who are in it, and I doubt not but many of these will say, they cannot afford to sacrifice their interest, perhaps their livelihood, to a faint attempt to redress public grievances; which if it should miscarry, would expose all who join in it, to the vindictive resentment of a powerful and provoked administration. Means should be used if possible to abate these apprehensions."

"The Reforms proposed are most highly proper and important."

Such were the sentiments of this celebrated man, at a time when a great majority of the freeholders in the County of

in the 3d vol. of Wyvill's Political Papers, &c. p. 133-4; a work which deserves the very attentive perusal of every one who wishes well to his country.

York,

York, and in many other Counties, were endeavouring by legal and constitutional means to procure a more equal representation of the people. It is therefore evident beyond all doubt, that he did not stand aloof from a cautious design of “not aiding or concurring to introduce any innovation,” (a term applied along with jacobinism, atheism, republicanism, &c. since his decease by timeservers and apostates, to serve as a political scare-crow,) but because his *health* would not permit him to attend the proposed meeting; and because his long experience, superior understanding, and great knowledge of the world, had enabled him to foresee that the attempt would fail through the selfish views of some, and the caprice or want of perseverance in others, who affected to be leaders in the business.* If the above extracts do not convince Mr. C. he may please to examine the whole of the propositions above referred to, in which he will find that his worthy relative had not the fear of innovation before his eyes: indeed if this particular proof had been wanting, the fact is sufficiently established by the general tendency of his most excellent writings. The friends of civil and religious liberty may therefore continue to revere his memory, and with the utmost propriety may apply to him the character he has drawn of his friend the amiable *Jortin*,—“he was compleatly qualified to do justice to any subject he undertook to handle; to whose remains a kind of veneration is due; and whose works will sufficiently speak for him, while there are any remnants of piety, learning, and good sense among the sons of Britain.”

Your's, HOADLY.

Lincoln's Inn, March 8th.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Take the liberty to correct a mistake made by your correspondent, who signs himself *A poor Northumbrian*, in his remarks on the hatching of cuckoos. That he is perfectly accurate in his state.

* The worthy chairman of the Yorkshire Association has remained steady to his principles, and has dared to be upright and perfectly consistent in times of almost general apostacy. The friends of liberty are under the greatest obligations to him, and posterity will ever revere his memory!

Dum juga montis aper, fluvios dum piscis amabit,

Semper honos nomenque tuum laudesque manebunt. VIRG.

Several of his associates are supposed to have chosen the fashionable motto: Tempora mutantur, &c.

ment of the facts that came under his observation, I have not the least reason to doubt; but his error proceeds from his having mistaken the *fern-owl* or *goat-sucker* (*caprimulgus Europæus* of Linnæus) for the cuckoo. This bird (the fern-owl), when on the wing especially, bears some resemblance to the cuckoo; and I can readily conceive, a person might mistake the one for the other: but in its habits and general character it differs very materially. For a full description of this bird, I refer your correspondent to the British Zoology of the late ingenious Thomas Pennant, esq.

A fondness for the study of nature has induced me, since Mr. Jenner published his observations, to pay attention to the natural history of the cuckoo in particular, in order to be the more fully convinced of the very curious facts related by Mr. Jenner in his history of that most singular bird. The result of my inquiries has been highly satisfactory, in affording me several opportunities of being an eye-witness to the cuckoo's depositing her egg in the nest of the hedge-sparrow, and the young cuckoo's dislodging the young sparrows; and if *A poor Northumbrian* will be attentive in his future observations, he may convince himself of his present error, and of the truth of my assertions. I remain Your's, &c. W. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOT knowing if my former application (vol. viii. p. 947) has had any success, I am induced to address you again, with the view to promote the plan, by entering more at large into its spirit, and, at the same time, to answer some intimations from others, which have a tendency to check, if not totally to subvert, the design. It is too frequently the case, that a new and useful idea shall be broached, and then abandoned to its fate, under the consideration of leaving it in more able hands; it requires, however, a very small share of experience to perceive, that genius seldom delights in improving the suggestions of others, and thus many excellent designs perish in their birth. If every friend to humanity who conceives some plan of supposed utility, would follow up his reflections, and give them to the world, not merely an outline, but with some degree of connection and colouring, much more good might be expected to result to the too much neglected cause. Each proposal would then rest upon

upon its own merit, and be judged to be either practicable and worth the attempt, or impracticable and defective in its principle. If well meant, it would at least be entitled to attention, while a mere hint shall perhaps be swept away by another as concise as itself; a third succeeds, and the endless chace is continued without determination and without advantage. Your correspondent B. A. (page 128), has bestowed some commendations on my intentions, which I acknowledge with pleasure; but, at the same time, has advanced some opinions which completely counteract my views. He says, "I apprehend no tables can be constructed with any degree of certainty to regulate the distribution of the fund, for not only old age, but illness must be provided for." If this statement is just, there is an end of the business; for, if such tables cannot be completed, no such societies can with safety be begun. But it is certainly erroneous; for if the probability of sickness can be ascertained as exactly as the probability of life, there is no doubt but the calculations may be combined, though they certainly would become more intricate. How easy is it, however, to get rid of the difficulty altogether, by establishing separate funds in the same society for the two purposes, and thus, by dividing the trouble in the management, induce the well-disposed to undertake it with more alacrity? But my unknown friend wanders still farther from my intentions, in recommending the subject to the interference of government.—Here we completely disagree; not that I would insinuate one disrespectful idea, but that I think it not only highly improbable that it should be undertaken, but in many respects it would be much less proper, than under private management. If the social and benevolent affections are the basis and ornament of society, and if these affections are excited in proportion as we approach nearer to self; it follows, that the more this principle is cultivated and proceeded upon in similar institutions to that which I am recommending, the higher perfection we are likely to attain. The better we are acquainted with individual distress, the more we are disposed to commiserate; and, if my neighbour's house is destroyed by fire, though I only knew him by sight, I feel much stronger emotions of pity, than if I hear of a whole street suffering in a town I never saw. It is upon this principle, which even the talents of a Godwin were unable to remove, that I would recommend numerous small societies in preference to fewer larger ones. Benevolence may be unbounded; but if

it cannot be traced to individual hands, there is but very slender ground for gratitude. The honest, industrious man, whose labours will not procure him the necessaries of life, though even eked out with the scanty dole of public allowance, cannot easily avoid the reflection, that he owes nothing to society; while the idle and profligate, by a parity of reasoning, may readily persuade themselves, that they are placed in a state of warfare where reprisals are justifiable. But let them be convinced, that there exists not only the power, but the inclination also, to promote their welfare in those with whom they are more immediately connected, and by whom of course they must be best known, and society would no doubt, through all its ramifications, receive an ample recompense. By this mode of proceeding, we should gain the firmest hold on the morals of the poor, by placing them under the immediate notice of the rich, and, without this notice, in vain shall we look for amendment. If the poor are unprincipled and debased, the reproach does not altogether fall upon themselves,—they are what the state of society has made them; and the moralist will look to their superiors for the groundwork of reformation, and not expect it from themselves. Character ought, as much as possible, to find its level; and while the profligate and the deserving, under the same apparent distress, receive equal relief, what a stimulus do we abandon in the cause of virtue! Yet, in large societies, this discrimination cannot be made, though in smaller ones it cannot easily be avoided.

Another of your correspondents, J. J. G. (page 241), with some excellent remarks on the state of the poor, has, in my opinion, gone a deal too far, in representing the plan of providing for the necessities of age among them as absolutely impracticable. I admire as much as he can that honest spirit of conscious independance, which ought to spurn the idea of depending upon others for what our own exertions can attain, and which ought to actuate the breast of every individual, who makes any pretence to principle or character. I likewise admit (for who can deny it?) that the poor are now labouring under accumulated distress, which loudly calls for effectual relief, and which must, to immense numbers of them, absolutely preclude the possibility of saving; if immediate relief is withheld, they perish. From the retrospect however of the few last years, it appears but too obvious, what is the direct tendency of this partial benevolence. The evil keeps pace with

with the public exertion, and will do it as certainly as the shadow will follow the substance. But which attempt would be most likely to succeed, the finding sufficient employment for all, and which shall not be subject to casualties, or making provision for all after a limited period of life? Each certainly has its difficulties; but the first involves in it such a variety of physical and political considerations as to appear in truth an object "devoutly to be wished," but which humanity would sigh for in vain; while the latter is not only practicable, but comparatively easy to attain, and promising to the benevolent heart of the patriot, the moralist, or the Christian, the best of consequences. This would be the best foundation for the attempt recommended by J. J. G. to provide certain employment for the poor which should be adequate to their support, and a stimulus to their exertions which should be certain of its due reward. To expect sudden and universal reformation from the interference of government, or from the public choice, must in the highest degree be visionary and inexperienced; perhaps there is no prospect of any considerable advances towards it, but by the united exertions of a few individuals, concentrated in their own sphere of action, and under their immediate direction. With such an example as the management of the poor-house at Shrewsbury, it would seem scarce to admit of doubt, that the poorest and the most helpless class need only be properly attended to, to remove for ever the intolerable burden of our poor-rates, so enormous, yet so unproductive of happiness. The poor cannot act for themselves in combination; their situation, their inexperience, and their scanty knowledge, all conspire against ameliorating their condition. It is not, however, merely by increasing their wages that they would be disposed to economy, or to save any part of their earnings as a provision for age: something must be done to cultivate the moral principle, to excite a spirit of emulation, a suitable sense of the importance of moral character, and of the advantages of economy; and thus, by their superiors having them under their immediate cognizance, they would then perceive where and how their benevolence might be best bestowed. The rich would lose nothing of their consequence, by condescending, on particular occasions, to associate with the poor for their advantage, while these would be led to prize that affability which noticed their honest exertions, and would find that character and virtue would meet the proper reward.

This friendly intercourse, this "amicable collision," would raise and cheer the child of poverty, without debasing his benefactor; would tend to reconcile the murmurer to the inequalities of fortune, to remind the affluent that the calls of humanity afford high gratification in the observance, and to convince all ranks, that their obligations and dependencies are mutual and indispensable.

To make the experiment on the plan proposed, suppose as many wealthy individuals as would be necessary to give respectability and permanence to the attempt, determine upon it. Having the necessary tables prepared, let some one or more consent to take the part of treasurer; and, relinquishing every idea of profit, let him or them offer security for the amount which may be vested in his or their hands. The office of collecting and distributing the money, with all the &c's. belonging to the secretary, being the most troublesome part of the business, might have some salary attached to it, or by dividing the trouble it might be made so easy as to free from all pecuniary incumbrance. The business would then be in a proper state to be made public, when sound health, and a good character should be the only, but indispensable, criterion for admission. Upon this footing, old age and sickness, and even provision for widows, might each be included, so as to create the greatest possible attachment to the institution. Still farther to improve the plan, honorary contributions might be solicited, or the wealthy in each society might raise a small provision to assist those who might casually be incapacitated from making their regular payments; but this should never be allowed but under certain rigorous restrictions, so as to prevent imposition. Perhaps it might be considered as deserving the attention and assistance of the overseers of the poor, in cases of peculiar hardship; and society at large would receive, with abundant usury, any contributions from that quarter.

After all, allowing for the sake of expected concession, that as the very poorest of the people are obliged to depend upon casual charity for their subsistence, they must therefore be incapable of engaging in such concerns; the propriety and advantage of the plan will still have room for their display, if we mount one step higher in the scale, and suppose the very dregs of poverty to be excluded. If all cannot be done which benevolence would dictate, it furnishes no reason why something should not be attempted. A small beginning may lead to unexpected improvements, and one year's experience may

may, in some cases, be worth a whole life of reflection and surmise. Besides, when it is considered what a vast multitude neglect the opportunity of laying by part of their gains, even when they have the power, and thus depend upon that assistance when overtaken by disease or age, which ought to go to those who never had such opportunities, it becomes a matter of serious moment and importance. As society is constituted, no improvement can take place in any of its classes, but every other will more or less remotely partake of the benefit. In short, sound policy, self-interest, or whatever motive may more generally impel to action, all forcibly urge the propriety of some portion of talent and ability, wherever they may be found, being voluntarily sacrificed to the public good. Will it be said to favour of an illiberal contracted spirit, to recommend even the reduction of indiscriminate public charities, to throw more weight into the scale here brought forward to notice? It is not the mere gift of money which constitutes benevolence; it is the ardent desire to increase the happiness of our fellow creatures; and how shall this desire be stimulated and gratified, but by keeping within the limits of our own knowledge? If I give to the multitude, the donation may be abused or misapplied; it may foster indolence and vice; the petulant and clamorous may be the principal sharers, while modest merit may go unrelieved: it may tend to steel my breast against individual distress, from the reflection that I have already discharged my duty; the blessing at best is precarious, and, with respect to myself, the effect is lessened or destroyed, because I cannot trace the advantages. But where I know sterling worth under the garb of poverty, it is the first call of every principle of humanity to give that case the preference. A little good effectually done is infinitely valuable in comparison with half measures more widely extended; and instead of leaving to others the distribution of our bounty, how much more godlike to follow that refined maxim of philanthropy: "My own hands shall be my executors!"

Mr. Editor, I can say no more. If the plan I wish to promote is attended to, I shall have my reward; if it is not, I have nothing left but the unavailing regret, that my situation does not afford me the means of making the attempt without depending on the assistance of others.

Birm. April 18.

Your's, J. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT was with extreme regret, I learned from p. 159, of the Monthly Maga-

zine, that the celebrated Castle of Anet is about to be demolished; but the lovers of ancient magnificence may be, in some degree, consoled for this event, when they are informed, that a view of it is to be found in the second volume of Androuet's "Plus excellens Bastimens de France," Paris, 1579, folio. They will also find in this work the beautiful fountain, so allusive to the name of Henry's beloved mistress, and the chapel he built for her, and where she lies buried. There is a medal of this singular woman, inscribed on one side, DIANA DVX VALENTINO. RVM CLARISSIMA, and on the reverse, OMNIVM VICTOREM VICI, with the Duchess, in the character of Diana, trampling on the God of Love.

Louis Brezé, Grand Se eschal of Normandy, her husband, died at Anet, the 13th of July, 1531, and was buried in the cathedral of Rouen, with the following epitaph, which shews that Diana had more of the Ephesian matron about her, than of the chaste goddess whose name alone she was intitled to.

Hoc Lodoice tibi posuit Brezæ sepulchrum
Pictonis amissio mæsta Diana viro.
Indivulsa tibi quondam et fidissima conjux
Ut fuit in thalamo, sic erit in tumulo.

The sumptuous mansion of Anet, amongst its various treasures, had to boast of perhaps the completest collection of ancient romances in manuscript, that were ever assembled in one spot. Several of these are noticed in Dufresnoy's Catalogue, and many of them had certainly been taken from the king's own library; a few, with the royal arms, found their way into England shortly before the French revolution, and now contribute to enrich the libraries of some of our amateurs of curious books.

Let me be allowed this opportunity of endeavouring to satisfy an inquiry which I think has been lately made in the Monthly Magazine (though I cannot find the place) relating to the line in Milton's Lycidas,

"Looks towards Namancos and Bayona's hold."

I conceive Namancos must have been intended for the ancient Numantia, near Tarragona, on the coast of Catalonia, and that Milton has given a Spanish termination to the word. I am aware that this place was on the opposite side to Bayona; but let it be remembered that they are no common eyes which look upon the scene; that they are no less than those of an archangel.

May 15, 1800,

D. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the RELIEF of the POOR in SEASONS of PARTICULAR DISTRESS.

I HAVE frequently heard it suggested, that the most eligible mode of relieving the industrious poor*, when their distress arises from an extraordinary advance in the price of necessaries, would be by levying an extra or additional parochial assessment, fairly competent to that relief, during such emergencies. But this idea appears to me pregnant with the most serious evils.

In the first place, it would gradually undermine and ultimately extinguish that cardinal virtue by which this country is so gloriously distinguished. Upon the same principle, the like fund ought to be resorted to for the support of all our hospitals and other charitable institutions. To heal the sick, to set the fractured limb, to pour the first instruction o'er the mind—are not more necessary and important acts of charity, than to feed the hungry, or clothe the naked: but, would this forced loan, this extorted relief, wrung in ten thousand instances from the hand of poverty itself, deserve the appellation, or be entitled to the glorious rewards, of charity? Would it operate, as that god-like virtue does, to expand the heart; to harmonize the affections; to humanize the temper; and to unite man to his fellow man by that three-fold cord, that sacred band of union, which constitutes the grand cement of society? It may be said, that opulent and benevolent individuals would still have it in their power to contribute in aid of this fund by their voluntary donations. But when once this principle was resorted to, a thousand plausible pretences would operate to discourage or to disincline individuals from contributing those auxiliary aids.

In the second place, this mode of raising a fund for such purpose, would be compelling the poor to contribute for the relief of the poorer. It would be a dreadful aggravation of the evils which already exist from the enormous amount of the parochial assessments. It would be levied at those times when the pressure of this burthen is peculiarly felt; and when the poor's rate, or the expence of relieving the parochial poor, is unavoidably and very considerably increased, without this additional drain upon it.

Finally, it would destroy among the industrious poor themselves a principle that

* I do not here mean the class of common parish paupers.

is of infinite value and consequence to society. There yet remain among the laboring poor a numerous body who feel a laudable ambition to support their families, without having recourse to parochial relief. In common seasons, their exertions are successful; and in times of scarcity, with the aid of these benevolent contributions, they contrive to subsist also without giving up that independent spirit, which prevents them from hanging upon the parochial fund. But if once this spirit is broke in upon, and subdued; if ever they are compelled to class among the parish paupers; all their reluctance will vanish, and this inestimable principle will presently disappear.

There could not be a more injurious, impolitic, or ruinous measure, than a law for the general, indiscriminate increase of the parochial allowances. Already they destroy that stimulus to exertion which ought to exist among the laboring poor. And every increase of those allowances would proportionably increase this evil propensity. The measure I am opposing, would operate precisely in the same manner. It would take away that generous and animating motive which rouses the laboring peasant and artizan to active industry; and encourage that idleness, which, in this class, is invariably followed by the abandonment of all principle, and which leads directly to profligacy, wretchedness, and ruin."

Shrewsbury,
May 1, 1800.

J. WOOD.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE not at hand the observations of Mr. Wakefield, referred to by a correspondent in your last number. Without knowing, therefore, whether I have been anticipated, I take the liberty to trouble you with the following remark. The particle *re* in the Latin language has in several compounds the force sought for in the verb *recludo*. Take for examples *repono* and *recondo*.

Scientia condendi ac reponendi fructus.

CICERO.

Quasque recondiderat, Stygiisque admovent undis,

Effodiantur opes, irritamenta malorum.

OVID.

Hence the ordinary use of *reconditus*, and the English *recondite*. I am, Sir, your's,

E. COGAN.

May 5th, 1800.

P. S. The force of particles in composition

tion has not been sufficiently attended to in studying and teaching the Latin language. That treasure of critical learning, that *κρυπτα* *τις* *αυσ*, Mr. Wakefield's Lucretius, casts much light on this subject. Of its importance allow me to give an instance. Virg. An. IV. 230:

—genus alto a sanguine Teucris

Proderet:

which Ruzus, vir non indoctus, has thus interpreted, *qui probaret originem suam esse e nobili sanguine Teucris!* For an elegant use of the *veris prodo*, see Lucret. VI. 562.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH of the PRESENT STATE of SOCIETY and MANNERS in PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH is situated at the mouth of the river Plym; but not immediately at its junction with the ocean. The town itself is ill constructed; the streets narrow, inconvenient and steep. Its extent is considerable, and it is very populous. Its trade depends principally upon shipping, and the royal navy. But though the town itself has nothing to boast, the contiguous country is extremely beautiful; and possesses a pleasing interchange of hill and dale. The neighbouring prospects are very grand and interesting. About one mile from Plymouth, is the town of Stonehouse, the resort of fashion; and about a mile further, the populous and extensive town of Dock, so named from the famous Arsenal there established. These three towns, with small interruptions, now nearly form an unbroken chain of communication, and may be almost considered as one. As the inhabitants of these places consist, in a great measure, of the navy and army, there is much fluctuation; and a large part may be considered as a tide constantly flowing, and as constantly ebbing. To give an exact description of shifting objects is difficult, which pass before they can gain a fixed character. The more stationary inhabitants, indeed, assume a more defined appearance, while the running stream composed of homogeneous particles passes on in a general mass. Although these towns are so contiguous, yet from the different occupations of the more fixed inhabitants an obvious discrimination of external character is visible. It is therefore not unusual for one of Plymouth to say, Such a one is a Dock person; and a similar marking may no doubt be striking to the other. Collective members of society pursuing the same objects, or engaged in similar occupations, readily acquire a strong and appropriate character. Professions, trades, and other employments, give peculiarities of a very decisive outline and colouring,

and hence this apparent distinction arises. War or peace produce alternate variations in these towns. The former gives life, the latter torpor. The great object is to make the most of circumstances: yet, amidst the bustle of commerce, and the storm of war, literature is not altogether neglected. There are several reading societies established in each of these places. There are some literary characters, and as much encouragement is given to mental improvement, as in other places of the same extent of population. Amongst the inhabitants are to be found a proportionate share of persons of sound sense and acuteness.

Religion has its partisans of various denominations. The churches are few in proportion to the inhabitants, and of course the clergy. Sectaries are numerous. If the population of a place is so large that the churches cannot contain the people, this must be a natural consequence.

Politics at one time partook of that fury which ever accompanies the heat of party; particularly when individual interests are the secret spring, and public good the pretence of dispute. But that disgusting heat is happily subsided into a languor, which is far preferable to the animosities of political fury. To tell and to hear the news forms much of our employment.

A people may be described by negatives. It has been observed, that the scenery round this country is naturally beautiful. But this is rather in the disposition of the parts of the landscape by the hand of nature, than the embellishments of culture. The hills swell delightfully, and the vales sweetly diversify. But there is a great deficiency of trees; so that the finest interchanges of these opposites are but too bare of those engaging and grand ornaments of vegetation. Homer perhaps would have called the people of this neighbourhood tree-haters; for in his description of localities he has, "abounding in doves, fertile in soil, trainers of the horse," &c. Certain it is, that within two miles of Plymouth, trees seem studiously to be disdained. This is not to be attributed to its proximity to the sea; for in some happy spots, where chance has placed a few, they thrive very well. The higher situations exposed to sea-blasts, are undoubtedly unfavourable to them. Yet even here, the beautiful and elegant plane may be observed to luxuriate in different elevated sites, where a few specimens are to be found. The hedge-rows too are all kept. Thus, the most bounteous gifts of nature are counteracted. After two miles,

trees

trees are more numerous; woods, groves, and copses, abound. The delightful vale of Bickleigh abounds in romantic and picturesque scenery. It is Wales in miniature, diversified by mountains, transparent rivers pouring in torrents, or sweetly rippling in murmurs, intermixed with rude fragments of rock and inviting cultivation. The deeply embosomed village of Tamer-ton, the pleasing scenery of Plympton, and many similar spots, are highly inviting. But many of these interesting scenes are scarcely known to the inhabitants of the three towns.

The writer of this article is attached to his native place: he is partial to its people, and is sorry that he cannot compliment them generally as admirers of the works of nature.

Country residences are very thinly scattered in the vicinity of these towns: you may proceed two or three miles in either direction, and yet meet with few of those ornamented villas which are frequent in the adjacent country of other populous towns. This is a corroborating indication of the preceding remark, that a taste for rural objects is not very prevalent here; and it is the more unaccountable, as fortunes suddenly raised are often expended in the display of magnificence, of which those who have no relish for the enjoyment, conceive that a country-house is a necessary appendage. Hence the citizen, when his town-residence is sufficiently inflated with cost and splendour, pours forth the overcharge in rural ostentation. Hence he is induced to regale in the shade of his Lombardy poplars, and in the dusty atmosphere of high roads; or raises a cumbrous load of unoccupied buildings to stare round miles of circumference.

Of the musical taste of this place some judgment may be formed, when it is understood that annual concerts are supported, though with some languor, by subscription. But in proportion as places increase in distance from the capital, the arts and embellishments of life are likely to be cultivated with less ardour. There are to be found, however, individuals of talent and ingenuity, who pursue various tracts of science, literature, and philosophy.

We have, as is usual in other places, numbers, who are content to float down the stream of pleasure and amusement. Hence public places meet the same encouragement as in other towns of equal extent, sufficient for our satisfaction, and more than sufficient for our prudence.

The sea supplies our markets with fish

of various kinds; but the greater part is engrossed, and conveyed to London and Bath for sale. But this is not because we have no relish for the pleasures of the table; but because epicurism there pays a higher premium. We must not be considered as void of taste in any respect. Some of us love science, and many prefer turbot and venison. Tradition reports on good authority, that Quin used to pay an annual visit to this place to eat dory, stewed in claret, in its greatest perfection.

The dock yard is a place of great curiosity. The sight of the different processes employed in naval architecture may afford much pleasure to the ingenious; and much gratification to those who seek amusement in any shape.

The garrison has a rampart of considerable extent. From this the views are various, and extremely beautiful. Mount Edgcombe is remarkable for the variety and grandeur of its prospects; commanding at once towns, docks, and navies, intermixed with a great variety of simple and rural nature; all terminated by distant mountains. Saltrum, the seat of Lord Boringdon, has also much interest. Nature has done much for us; it only remains for taste to improve the advantages bestowed on us.

April 20, 1800.

A. A.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON INSANITY, by DR. JOHN REID.

(Concluded from page 345.)

IN TENSE or too long continued thought may often prove the cause of mania, from its evident tendency to induce a *habit of watchfulness*; especially when the hours of study are allowed to encroach, as is too often the case, upon the natural and the accustomed period of repose. Obstinate vigilance is not only one of the most uniform symptoms, but also very generally precedes, and, in not a few instances, may even itself provoke, the invasion of this dreadful malady.

It is rather, I am aware, to the agitating passion or to the corroding anxiety, by which the want of sleep is most frequently occasioned, that we ought in many cases to ascribe the insanity which ensues. But even when watchfulness cannot be regarded as the only agent in inducing the disease, it assists, and in no small degree aggravates the operation of the other causes.

That this should be the case, it will not be difficult to shew from circumstances obviously attending the state of sleep.

The variety and rapid succession of ideas

so remarkable in dreams, cannot but tend to counteract in some measure that habit of unvaried thought; which, when it occurs, has been too generally found the melancholy prelude of insanity.

Sleep regularly suspends, and by this means preserves in vigour, the voluntary power which in our waking state we possess over our thoughts.

It is reasonable to suppose, that the power of the will over the current of thought, like that which it exercises over the voluntary muscles, should require, in order permanently to retain its influence, to be recruited by frequent and regular intervals of repose. Where such repose therefore has been denied for any considerable period, it seems inevitable that this power should gradually decline, and be at length altogether destroyed.

Sleep often affords a temporary relief from those tumultuous passions or gnawing solitudes, which, if their operation were not in this way frequently interrupted, would, in no long time, induce a disorder of the mental faculties.

Constant vigilance will be likely to produce insanity, by subjecting the mind habitually to that increased violence of feeling, which we must have observed to take place during the darkness, the silence, and the solitude of the night. Really it is astonishing, in how much more lively a manner we are apt in these circumstances to be impressed by ideas that present themselves, than when the attention of the mind is dissipated, and its sensibility in a considerable degree absorbed by the action of light, sound, and that variety of objects which, during the day, operate upon our external senses.

From such considerations it will be evident, that any strong feeling or any favorite idea will be apt to acquire an ascendancy, and in some instances a dominion completely despotic, over the mind; when it becomes a subject, as in cases of obstinate vigilance it inevitably will be, of an habitual nocturnal meditation.

In speaking of the causes which produce insanity, it would seem an unaccountable oversight to say nothing concerning the influence of the *passions*.

No mental emotion is there which, if indulged to excess, may not induce maniacal derangement.

But there is no one perhaps which more frequently occasions it, than avarice. At the peculiar tendency of this passion to disorder the intellectual health, we shall not be surprised when we consider,

That its power is not confined to the

earlier periods of life, but continues to operate when almost every other feeling is extinguished, that might have tended to counteract its influence:

That it is cherished most frequently by that class of persons whose minds have not been stored by education with a variety of ideas; in which case it is evident, that there must be greater danger of the attention being engrossed by any favorite feeling or pursuit:

And lastly, that the excessive and unseasonable exertions to which men are instigated by a desire of gain, as well as the corroding anxiety by which these exertions are almost necessarily attended, will be likely, in a course of time, to wear out the vigour of the intellectual faculties.

Were we to credit the authority of poets and novel-writers, we might believe that, of all the passions, love is that which has most frequently proved fatal to the reason of man. But whatever may in former times have been the case, scarcely can it seem necessary now to inveigh much against the intemperance of a feeling, the natural and reasonable indulgence of which is, at the present day, almost uniformly sacrificed to the low and frivolous qualifications of avarice or vanity. Far is it from my wish, to detract in any way from the merit of so amiable and so delightful a sentiment. It is only when carried to such a height, as becomes incompatible with a proper discharge of the duties, or a taste for the *miscellaneous* pleasures of life, that I should ever be at all disposed to deplore its tendency, or to condemn its cultivation.

By most writers on the subject of mania, we have been advised to expel from the mind one domineering passion, by introducing into it another of an opposite nature. It is not without a degree of diffidence, that I attempt to disturb a doctrine which has so long reposed under the shade of venerable authority. But although this precept has been inculcated by men of high reputation, I cannot help harbouring a suspicion with regard to its soundness and propriety.

The new passion you would infuse, can scarcely fail to possess either more or less strength than that which at present predominates. If the latter, instead of being able to counteract, it will be likely to be absorbed by, and thus to give an additional force to, the prevailing emotion. If the former be the case, surely it cannot appear expedient to expose the mind to the operation of a feeling still more violent than that by which it has already been too much

much agitated. Where the attention seems to be riveted upon one object, no doubt it is proper to try any method that may lie in our power of diverting it to others. In endeavouring however to put the mind in motion, ought not we to take care, lest we *shatter* so delicate a machine by the violence of the impulse?

Independently of the preceding reasoning, many are the *facts* which might be stated, to demonstrate the extreme inexpediency of curing one passion by converting it into another of an opposite nature; amongst the rest, that striking one alluded to by a poet, who well knew human nature—

“Earth knows no rage, like *love* to *batred*

“turn’d,

“Nor hell a fury, like a woman scorn’d.”

There is no mixture of emotions which, by neutralising each other, can produce indifference. No two impulses upon the mind can be so directed, as to make it move in the diagonal.

Upon the principle which I have just noticed, it has been generally thought right in cases of violent mania, to inspire fear in order to diminish excitement. But the notion that fear necessarily diminishes excitement, seems to me contradicted by the most obvious facts. The energy of our frame never perhaps rises to a higher pitch, than in cases where it has been roused by the apprehension of an impending evil.

In an effort to escape, or to defend ourselves against approaching danger, how often are we able to surmount difficulties and to resist obstacles which, in other circumstances, would have defied the utmost exertion of our power? Fear, it is true, when carried to a certain height, will induce a failure of all the faculties. But this appears to be the effect also of every other of the passions, where it operates with an equal degree of violence.

Do not we know, for instance, that the excess of *desire* precludes, in a variety of cases, the possibility of gratification; and that *gratitude*, in general so temperate a sentiment, when awakened by the unexpected display of an extraordinary kindness, often takes from us even the power of thanking our benefactor.

Another precept somewhat similar to that to which I have last objected, inculcates a constant restraint upon the actions of maniacs; not merely as it may be necessary to prevent the infliction of injury upon themselves or others, but also because such restraint has itself a salutary operation. This opinion has been a-

dopted by Dr. Cullen; and in confirmation of it he has observed, that “angry passions are always rendered more violent by the indulgence of the violent motions they produce.”

But in opposition to the assertion of this respectable writer, do not we find, that the current of feeling is uniformly rendered more impetuous by what opposes the freedom of its course?

To quench the fire that rages in a *lover's* veins, you ought, instead of tearing him from the presence of his mistress, to indulge him, if possible, in the full enjoyment of her charms.

Sorrow, we know, seeks relief in tears, in sighs and ejaculations; and no way could you aggravate the grief of an afflicted person more severely, than by forbidding him these natural expressions of it.

The short-lived madness of an *angry* man we may observe in like manner to be eased in general by the blow which he inflicts upon the object of his resentment. The death, in short, of all the passions is found in every case to succeed instantly their complete gratification.

From such considerations I am inclined to think, that it is proper to restrain a maniac in the expression of an emotion, only so far as it may be necessary to prevent him from doing mischief to others, or any fatal or permanent injury to himself. Any injury, I say, that would be fatal or permanent; for if, from the gratification of his passion, he would be likely to suffer temporary pain only, however severe, it ought, I think, to be permitted; since a recollection of the inconvenience associated with the past indulgence of his feelings may be more likely, perhaps, than any other circumstance, to induce a greater degree of self-command in future.

63, Hatton-Garden.

J. REID.

For the Monthly Magazine.

RETROSPECT of the PRESENT STATE of the GERMAN THEATRE, to the beginning of the Winter of 1800.

THE summer annals of the German Thalia are not entirely barren in manifold events, especially if we pay any attention to the adventures of the strolling companies, and the revolutions of the new-rising or dissolving societies. It is just we should begin our survey with the four national theatres at Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg, and Francfort. Though Mr. Kotzebue was not honoured, at his departure from Vienna, with the flattering *restate* *dunque*

dunque parting from the boxes and pit, as once the ill-regretted *Vigano* was, when she, for the last time, enraptured the imperial city by her enchanting dance (an artfully conducted cabal had previously taken care that this should not be the case with Kotzebue); the leaders of the opposite faction did not, however, earn the advantages they had promised themselves from Kotzebue's departure; and those that had been misled by them became sensible of their wrong, by reading *Kotzebue's* victorious *Defence against his Calumniators*, which was read likewise at Vienna with much applause. The public sincerely laments already a loss, which hardly will be compensated by his successors in a place which, at the bottom, has not been filled again. Mess. *Retzer* and *Esebrich* have too many other important affairs, and their assistants have learned, that not too much ought to be done in this matter. Since *Ziegler's* drama, *Greatness of Mind; or, The Tyrolians rising in Arms*, which owed its success only to the subject, and to the patriotic disposition of the public, no piece has made till now any general strong impression. *Ziegler* is one of the favourite actors of the Court Theatre at Vienna, and very fertile in theatrical productions, the best of which is, without doubt *The Laurel* (*Der Lorbeer Kranz*), which would be fit also for an English translation and representation. But a common report is spread at Vienna, that a clergyman, who does not list his name under the banners of Thalia, is at the bottom of the whole authorship of *Ziegler*, who, with *Brockmann*, bore the most rancorous enmity to Mr. Kotzebue. In Mr. *Koch* and his daughter *Betsy*, an actress of great talents, both of whom have been engaged by Kotzebue, the Court-stage has acquired two of the first German actors. For the rest, *Schikanider's* witty performances, and the Boulevard amusements of the secondary theatres in the suburbs, still are requisite for the digestion of the easy and substantial citizens of Vienna.—At Berlin, the hope of seeing a new theatre worthy of this superb residence raised, is now fulfilled; the king having assigned 150,000 fls. for that purpose. It will be completed towards the coronation jubilee, to be celebrated at the end of this year, in commemoration of Frederic I. assuming the title of King of Prussia a century ago. The manager and first actor of that theatre, M. *Iffland*, gained on a theatrical journey, during the months of May and June, at Dessau, Leipzig, and Breslau, the loud applause of in

numerous assemblies, and shewed to actors and critics, by his judicious and artful moderation, the true secret of dramatic representation, that, *he does all, who does not too much*. His journey was the triumphant procession of Art itself. The most fashionable people surrounded him in hospitable circles. The inhabitants of Leipzig coined a silver medal to his honour, for which Mr. Blümner, a senator and lawyer at Leipzig, the commentator of Sophocles's *Oedipus*, invented the Latin inscription. *Flek*, the under manager, with his amiable wife, and Mad. Unzelmann, had already exhibited before the company of Berlin in other countries. Mad. Unzelmann acted at Vienna with universal applause. In the Berlin Theatre, the truly enlightened minority is, however, still overpowered by the staring majority. The most skillful representations of a *Merope*, translated by Mr. Gotter, or even of the *Piccolomini* and *Wallenstein*, these wonderful exertions of the dramatic powers of Mr. Schiller, fill the house much less than the quintessence of nonsense, *The Ghost-Seer* (*Das Sonntagiskind*); or, a new ballet of *Lauchery*, the master of the ballets; or *Verona* the scene-painter's snow-heaps in a new frosty Alpine opera. But never did the *virtù* of the pit, in damning a piece by knocking and laughing, shew itself so much as in the *Androphobia* (*Die Männerscheue*), whose representation had been carried by the paternal fondness of its author; and now the newest production of Iffland, *The Actor*, was likewise damned at its first representation; whilst the new, fine translation of *Hamlet*, by Mr. Schlegel, in iambics, is only stared at with irresolution.—The five joint-managers, or, as they are commonly called, the pentarchs, of the Hamburg Theatre take much concern in removing those defects and blemishes which have attracted the censure of natives as well as foreigners. The names of *Stegmann*, *Herzfeld*, and *Langerhaus* may be put in comparison with the most celebrated of other theatres; nor is it always the fault of the actors, if the careless dispositions of the spectators make them inattentive to the actor's art in Kotzebue's *Reward of Truth*, for the newly decorated Church-yard, and the charming costume of the Goddess of Truth;—if the same dullness applaud the tyrant *Hugo Herzfeld*, in the most extravagant of all new plays for shew, the *Enchantress Sidenia*—(a play of Mr. Tischokke, the author of the famous *Abellino*, full of charms, witchcraft, and hobgoblins)—with more rapture than the Abbot Gregory, who is the

the only natural character in the piece; or pay more homage to the new decorations of Maubers, in the *Interrupted Sacrifice of the Brahmins* (an opera of the Vienna manufacture), than the truly brilliant singing and acting of Mad. Righini, now the *prima donna* of the theatre of Hamburg. No wonder then, if, before so critical an audience, in the great heroical piece, *Johanna of Montfaucon*, the heroine runs upon the theatre in her night-dress, and a chevalier, who was only lately a shopkeeper's apprentice, plays the part of a young sentimental lover with horrid distortions of mouth and limbs, and earns a stunning applause!—Ah! *c'est un grand talent ce Cosébuz!* they cry in the opposite French theatre, where *Misanthropy*, arranged here more in conformity with the original by Bursay, the first actor of the French company at Hamburg, has been represented more than a dozen times, before an always numerous assembly. This thrives better than the new detachment of singers and dancers from Paris. Never will the singer Richardi be able to compensate the loss of the still-regretted Madame Chevalier, now the first actress at Petersburg, and, in the quality of the kept mistress of the favourite of the emperor, adored and flattered by all the grandees of the Russian empire; nor makes the more serious St. Romain forget the loss of the graceful *Colinet*;—neither of whom could withstand the allurements of Plutus on the Newa, as *Bergemin* did, who preferred a free uncontrolled existence to all the golden-baits of Petersburg. In the drama, the French theatre shines by a judicious *ensemble*, which scarce any German theatre is able to exhibit in the same perfection as was shewn by the French company in Beaumarchais's *Guilty Mother*. But, in return, the inexorable critics punish every fault, not only by whistling or knocking, but by a quite new invention, by yawning. One thing only was wanting to the Hamburgers, so fond of plays, who maintain three German, and one French theatre, besides private companies;—namely, an *opera buffa*. A band of Italian singers was already on the wing thither, when the misfortunes of commerce made them sensible of the improper time of their arrival.—Weimar willingly misses, during the summer, its theatrical amusements (when the company resorts to some watering-place and hotwells in the neighbourhood) to enjoy them the purer at the beginning of autumn. It possesses, besides Mr. and Mad. Vohs (two excellent actors), and Miss Tagemann

(a singer and actresses of the first talents), several good actors, amongst whom, Mr. Graff, Mr. Becker, and Mrs. Teller are intitled to the highest praise. It is raising itself with success to a happy *ensemble*. What may not be expected from a theatre, where the presence of Göthe and Schiller procures immediate and manifold instruction; and from a town, where Göthe honours the memory of an eminent actress by the monument of Euphrosyne in the Duke's park?—The newly established theatre of Dessau is thriving very much under the management of Mr. de Lichtenstein, who acts with his amiable lady sometimes in his own pieces.—Iffland's native town, Hanover, has, since the beginning of this year, again a new settled theatre, under the direction of Messrs. Walter and Reinike, which is supported by the court, and plays only a few months at Zell and Hildesheim; excellent regulations are said to be made for this theatre. The Magdeburg theatre has Breyfig for its decorator, and Schmidt for its director, who last summer received his king, when travelling over his provinces, with a patriotic piece, *The Siege of Magdeburg*.—Brunswick lost in Mad. Tilly its former directress of the theatre, whose company now is dissolving. It was long before the public could acquire any relish for the new company of Joseph Seconda, although the opera, under the direction of the good music-master, Birci, gives it a great preference.—Prague has, besides the popular theatre of Mr. de Steinsberg (which readily went to the assistance of the Carlsbad Muses, and then went to Augsburg), another, under the direction of the veteran Guardasani, where the German Muse shares days and profits with the Italian. The theatre of Brünn is managed by Rode, that of Grätz by Domaratius. On both theatres there are several men of talents, and that of Grätz gives often well-managed representations.—The Ratisbon theatre lingered long under the direction of a speculating Israelite: but that of Bremen was admirably consolidated by the sensible endeavour of the present undertaker, D. Schütte; and as the public gave him last year during four months a clear revenue of 17000 dollars, it is to be expected that it will be brought still nearer to perfection.

On the eastern and western borders of Germany many remarkable theatrical companies are strolling about. The two undertakings of *Stephani* and of *Klos and Hanfing*, in the Circle of Lower-Saxony, of whom

whom the former pitched his theatre lastly at Zell, Hameln, and Lüneburg, and the latter at Glückstadt and Ritzebüttel;—the South-Prussian privileged society of Döbelin, who have their head quarters at Ramisch;—the company of Medox, travelling about in Lusatia and the *Erzgebirge*;—the troop of Wilhelmi, exhibiting their art at Baden and Wienerisch-Neustadt;—deserve likewise some attention. The fate of Buchner's company, which was exiled from Mentz by the French, and the members of which assembled again at Cologne, is wonderful. French buffoons, sent for by C. Rudler, performed at first alternately with the German actors, but soon they drove the poor Germans entirely away, at whose representations they had often expressed their displeasure, by crying, *c'est bien Allemand!* until they, by their *Brutish* convulsions and their *Landing in England*, were sunk to three shillings a man, and the rotten body dissolved of itself.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the POLITICAL JOURNALS,
&c. in SWEDEN.

WHAT we said above* of the defects of the Danish newspapers, is applicable to the Swedish. To the Danish name for a newspaper *Tidende*, the Swedish *Tidningar* nearly approaches. The knowledge of the German language and literature in Sweden appears likewise from the many translations from it in *Silfverstolpe's Journal for Svensk Literatur*. Hence, as in Denmark, a great number of Hamburg newspapers are circulated; for, by the same riding post, the packets of Hamburg Journals are conveyed as far as *Corsoer*, from which place they have but a short passage across the Sound; on whose Swedish shores, as likewise throughout all Sweden, no regular post-coaches exist for their furtherance. They are likewise occasionally sent thence directly to Stockholm, by ships. The Berlin Journal, but few other German gazettes, arrive by way of Pomerania, across the Baltic. A taste for newspapers and journals is not generally diffused among men of business, the burghers, and middling classes: whence the number of Swedish journals is equally small as in Denmark: so that, except the *Literatur Tidning* of Stockholm, there exists no other learned journal in the whole kingdom. Since the commencement of French revolutionary war, prohibitions and restric-

tions relative to newspapers have been greatly multiplied in Sweden. Already in September 1795, the paper entitled *The Stockholm Extraposten* was forbidden; and that, because it confounded all notions of duty towards God, the king, and fellow-subjects. In March 1798, a similar prohibition and confiscation annihilated two other Stockholm newspapers, viz. the *Telegraph* and *Colporteur*, because the editors had abused the liberty of the press by calumniating foreign courts and powers, the states of the kingdom, and private persons. At the same time, the previous examination of all the articles intended for newspapers was, by a royal edict, committed to the chancery-chamber; whose licence is declared absolutely necessary for the publication of all newspapers. Notwithstanding this severity, an express prohibition of the *Newspaper of and for Upsal*, became necessary. There was not, however, any restriction yet as to the importation of foreign, or even French, journals: as, on account of the high price, they found their way only into the houses of the rich, or into the rooms of a few reading-societies.

The capital, Stockholm, supplies the whole kingdom with Swedish journals: four or five are published almost daily. The *Dagliga Tidningar eller Dagligt allebanda*, the *Stockholms Posten*, and the *Stockholms Post-Tidningar*, are the three most ancient. In the year 1797, appeared an additional newspaper, called the *Kriegs-Tidningar*, printed on so small a type, that the strongest eye cannot support the reading of it without pain. In 1798, S. Ekman published the *Colportören*, and A. J. Nordström the *Telegraphen*, two weekly papers, which commented on political occurrences, and with whose modern titles the spirit and substance of the contents perfectly correspond. These five newspapers very much resemble each other in form, the size of the types, and the style: the four first are likewise advertisers, and sometimes contain literary articles. Of the proceedings of the Congress at Rastadt they furnished, during its continuance, many and authentic accounts; which circumstance it is easy to explain, when we recollect the numerous and splendid Swedish embassy there, and the many couriers sent by them to their court. The *Larikes Tidningar*, published by J. A. Carlbohm (4to.), is exclusively appropriated to domestic occurrences, and to all articles of intelligence relative to the internal state of the kingdom, and therefore justly deserves the name of a national newspaper.

* See the *Account of Danish Newspapers* in last month's Magazine, p. 327.

Besides Stockholm, most of the larger cities have indeed their *Tidningar*, or weekly advertisers: but advertisements, and the like intelligence relative to the common affairs of civil life, leave little room for politics, and frequently exclude them altogether. The *Newspaper of and for Upsal*, approaches nearest to those of Stockholm. In Sudermania, Nyköping, the town where the Swedish language is spoken in the greatest purity, as likewise Örebro and Falun, have good provincial papers. In East Gothland, similar papers are published at Norrköping, Linköping, Calmar, Jonköping, and Wisby; in West Gothland, at Gothenburg; in Schonen, at Malmö, Lund and Carlscrona; in Nordland, at Gelle; and in Finnland, at Abo; all these are filled with politico-mixed materials: and are likewise subject to the board of licensors, who rigorously execute with respect to them too the restrictive regulations newly enacted by royal authority.

In foreign countries, the Swedish newspapers are read only in St. Petersburg; and in that city the price for one year is, from 25 to 40 rubles.

As to the Swedish part of Pomerania, we find at Stralsund, Greifswalde, and on the island of Rügen, only weekly intelligencers, containing advertisements and intelligence relative to the common affairs of civil life. Of the five chief requisites of a good political journal, novelty, authenticity, copiousness, impartiality, and the art of properly arranging the materials, the two first are, on this coast of the Baltic but too frequently wanting.

ACCOUNT of the POLITICAL JOURNALS, &c. in RUSSIA.

THIS colossal empire, which in extent exceeds the rest of Europe, produces not so many newspapers as are published in Germany, within the compass of half a square mile, viz. at Hamburg and Altona. For 25 millions of Russians, only 500 copies of newspapers are printed; while, even in Hungary, there are 600 for a population of 7 millions, according to the calculation of *Mart. Schwarzer*. What a contrast with England and France, where every individual might pick out from among the millions of newspapers a separate copy for himself! One might therefore almost suppose, that the Russian language had no particular word to designate this branch of literature: the word *Wädemosti*, however, exactly answers to MONTHLY MAG, No. 59.

our *newspaper* or *gazette*. But so little do even the officers of the army care about newspapers, that the word *Wädemosti* is not to be found in the smaller dictionaries, which were in Germany compiled for the use of the Russian troops marching against France: nor is the reading of newspapers more common among the civil classes of society of the same rank; among the burghers and peasants it is totally unknown. There are whole governments, whither the post-office of Petersburg has only a few copies of the *Wädemosti* to transmit: and to the Asiatic part of the empire scarcely any are sent.

From *John Gli. Georgi's* description of Petersburg we learn, what after the above introduction might appear hardly credible, that the first Russian newspaper commenced so early as 1708, under the reign of Peter the Great, and bore the simple title of *Petersburgskia Wedemosti*. Twenty years after its establishment, the Imperial Academy of Sciences itself deigned to take it under its protection, and accompanied it with illustrations. This circumstance explains the anecdote related by a late biographer*, that the princess *Daschkoff*, who, it is well known, presided over that society, herself wrote the *Wedemosti*. Of such a superintendence, so uncommon in more cultivated states, the happiest effects manifested themselves in the contents; as we are assured by those well acquainted with the Russian language. The *Wedemosti* is published every Tuesday and Friday, in two sheets quarto, one of which is filled with advertisements and the like articles of intelligence; for which, however, a separate paper has been established since the year 1728. This latter paper, too, is under the inspection of the Senate. The division allotted for foreign news in the *Wedemosti* is not so extensive as that for domestic occurrences; indeed, the long and minute descriptions of the court-solemnities and the list of promotions often displace the former altogether.

A newspaper in the German language was, at a later period, established for the use of the numerous German settlers in the capital and other parts of the empire. This paper, entitled *Die St. Petersburgische Zeitung*, and decorated with the imperial eagle, appears in 4to. twice a-week at St. Petersburg, and is a very useful contribution towards a statistic knowledge

* *Abbé Castéra*, in *Vie de Catherine II.* à Paris 1797, 8vo. t. i. p. 29.

of Russia. The foreign articles are, indeed, meagre and partial; as they are evidently borrowed only from the Hamburg, Altona, Vienna, Stuttgart, Stockholm, and some English newspapers; and fashioned conformably to the court-system and the rigorous prescriptions of the board of licensers. But the more interesting are the articles relative to Russian affairs. A standing head are lists (with the *motives* which occasioned them) of civil and military promotions, of the frequent dismissals and dispensations, of erasures from the military rolls, permitted or forced resignations, of gracious expressions of the emperor's satisfaction; of petitions refused, or torn and remitted as absurd, &c. These frequently fill one half of the newspaper. The motives of rejection are generally expressed with laconic *naïveté*. A higher rank is often granted for *zeal in the service*, for *the arrest of a suspected person*, or for well-conducted recruiting; and again taken away for a contrary behaviour. In the paper for the 23d of August 1799, *Solikoff*, editor of the History *Peter I.* of glorious memory, is, as a recompense for the great pains he had bestowed on that work, honoured with the title of "court-counsellor." The *Ukases*, with the imperial formule of approbation "*So be it*," are seldom given word for word; but extracts containing the substance of them are often inserted. Of less importance to foreigners are the descriptions of the court festivals and solemnities. Since the active co-operation of Russia in the war against France, the accounts of military events are also become highly interesting; not so much on account of the facts communicated, as of the manner of representing them, so often differing from that of the statements in the Vienna Court-gazettes. Sometimes the long details are seasoned with a laconic sentence highly interesting to the politician, which the Hamburg newspapers are wont eagerly to adopt word for word. A late instance of this we find in the dismissal of the princes of Baden, *on account of the secret treaty concluded with France three years before*.

Equally attractive in a statistical view is the appendix to each number, containing advertisements and the like, which often fill a second sheet. The greatest part of the advertisements are distinguished by peculiarities so wholly Russian, that it is impossible to comprehend them without a previous knowledge of the laws and internal administration of that empire. Thus for instance, the sale of a *young fellow*, or of a *girl*, or the letting out an *heredi-*

tary lad for hire, refer to the villanage or slavery which in that country still prevails. Another such instance is the list of strangers who announce their departure from Russia 14 days before it takes place. This is ordered with a view to facilitate the inquiries of the police; and that creditors may have an opportunity to enforce the payment of debts that may be owing them. And many a family and tribunal in Germany learn from this list the place of abode of a long-lost relative or fugitive offender. The course of exchange and the state of the weather are likewise two standing heads. In distinct appendixes, the proceedings of the Senate are likewise published; but with this addition the newspaper costs a double price, viz. 20 rubles annually, on common printing paper. For the rich and the grandees, copies of both the Russian and German newspapers are printed on hot-pressed paper; the price is then, for one year, 25 rubles, without the Proceedings of the Senate. The numerous changes which take place during the present reign, render this newspaper more interesting than it was under the late empress Catharine.

Besides Petersburg, only two other cities of Russia have newspapers, viz. Moscow one in the Russian, and Riga one in the German language. Without examining how far this dearth may be owing to the want of cultivation and of learned institutions; it is sufficient, since the commencement of the present reign, to recur to the *Ukase* which permits no printing-offices except in Moscow, Riga, and Petersburg: so that of course it is there only that newspapers can be published. And that their number does not increase in these populous cities, is probably to be ascribed to the Russian licensing-regulation, which in severity leaves far behind the restrictions in other states. That, however, in consequence of the above *Ukase*, the printing-offices in Jaroslaw and Irkutsk, in Reval and Dörpt in Livonia, had been shut up, and at the same time the Reval Intelligencer suppressed—is hardly credible.

With regard to the newly acquired two-thirds of the late Republic of Poland and Duchy of Courland, there too was manifested the baneful influence of the just-mentioned *Ukase*. The newspaper of Wilna, which even before was interesting only to the Lithuanian nobility and to the academy established there, was annihilated, together with the numerous Warsaw journals. Although in the Prussian and Austrian portions of Poland the newspapers flourished almost more than under the

the former government; yet, in the six new governments annexed to Russia, not even a single journal was published. The corps of *Condé*, which was stationed there, were under the necessity of satisfying their curiosity by procuring foreign newspapers to be sent them under cover as letters.

No wonder, then, that no Russian newspaper was printed in a foreign land for the information of the Russian army fighting against France; as at a former period Prince *Potemkin* the *Taurian* caused, during his last campaign against the Turks, the news relative to war to be printed at Jassy; where he, at a great expence, established a printing office; thus exhibiting the first phenomenon of a newspaper printed in Turkey. But this establishment was suppressed after the death of its founder.

From this scarcity of newspapers printed in the country, one might be apt to conclude, that an inundation of foreign journals would ensue. But quite the contrary. Their influx is in part hindered by the prohibition of all newspapers which are printed in France and her affiliated republics, or in the countries occupied by the French; and of such as are published in the dominions of the king of Prussia. The prohibition has been likewise extended to single obnoxious papers, to some of those even which appear at Altona and Frankfort. And on the other hand, the desire after foreign news is so far from pressing, and the expences are so great, that but few endeavour to procure those that are allowed. The *Morning Chronicle* for instance, costs at Petersburg 260, and the *Hamburg Correspondent* 25 rubles; and without a subscription for the whole year, the clerks of the Petersburg post-office for foreign gazettes will not commission a single paper, and charge 4 rubles annually for their trouble. In the larger cities therefore, the few newspaper readers have formed themselves into reading societies, such as the *Society of Leisure*, established in Riga since the year 1787.

The number, however, of English, Germans and Swedes in easy circumstances settled in Russia is so great, that several newspapers from their respective native countries are imported. In February 1799, the post office of Petersburg received orders for 14 London ministerial, and 2 opposition papers; and for three Stockholm, and 17 German papers, among which were seven in the French language. The newly-established *Gazette Française de Hamburg*, and the Hamburg papers in general, which traverse the Baltic in every direction, ar-

rive likewise by sea at the mouths of the Don and the Volga. The *Neuwieder politischen Gespräche*, which are reprinted at Preßburg, Prague, Brünn, and Vienna, are read by the emigrant German on the bank of the lake of Ladoga. Only he is deprived of the pleasure of perusing literary journals, which are rarely imported.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the INHABITANTS of ALGIER, and COUNTRY SUBJECT to the DEY, and of their difference with respect to ORIGIN, CHARACTER, and CIVIL RELATIONS.*

THE inhabitants of the Algerine State are partly *Turks*, partly *Moors*, and partly *Christians* and *Jews*. Each of these four divisions contains different subdivisions.

The *Turks* have established themselves here since the middle of the sixteenth century, and have rendered themselves so formidable, that they may be considered as the lords of the country. They are the nobility: their privileges are founded on their personal valour; and in their hands are all the offices and employments; the other inhabitants being kept by them in a state of ignorance and subjection. All the *Turks* settled here, have at different times arrived either as emigrants, or even fugitives, from the dominions of the Grand Seignior. According to the established constitution of Algiers, no native of the country can be a Turk: he only is considered as a genuine Turk, and enjoys the privileges annexed to that class, who is descended from Mahomedan parents, or born of a Mahomedan mother, in the dominions of the Grand Seignior. Renegadoes, who come from Turkey to Algiers, are indeed in one respect esteemed *Turks*, but not so noble as the others; holding a rank as much inferior to the genuine *Turks*, as the new to the old nobility in Europe. Formerly the number of *Turks* established at Algiers was from fourteen to sixteen thousand men: but now they at most amount to nine or ten thousand, among whom there are many invalids. The vacancies occasioned by death or otherwise, are filled up by recruiting, chiefly at Smyrna and Alexandria, where young men are, by tempting and fallacious promises, enticed to leave their native land, and enter into the service of the Dey. The recruits who here offer themselves are almost all of the lowest class of the populace, run-

* This Account is drawn from the same source as the *Geographical Account of Algiers*, in vol. VIII. p. 959 of our Magazine, which see.
3 K 2 away

away artificers, shepherds, criminals escaped from the hands of justice, among whom there are not seldom murderers and villains guilty of other the most atrocious crimes. Their first reception at Algiers answers not to their high-wrought expectations: they receive a few coarse cloaths, free quarters in the barracks, daily two small loaves of bread, and every other month 406 *aspers*. Twelve or even sixteen years may thus be passed, before a Turk is raised to the class of those who are entitled to the highest pay. Such as have relations, or exercise a trade, subsist tolerably well: the others overrun the country in bands, and live by plundering and robbing. These excesses are indeed sometimes punished by the government; but, as the cause still continues to exist, they cannot be entirely suppressed. No wonder, then, if the Turks are hated by the Moors: but their hatred shews itself in acts of vengeance only against such of them as singly stray too far into the country; for, on the whole, they are more feared than hated by the cowardly natives.

The Turks resident in Algiers are ignorant, proud in the highest degree, lazy, voluptuous, revengeful and jealous: but then they are at the same time faithful, sincere, courageous, and tolerant. The meanest Turk esteems himself far superior to the Moors, Christians and Jews. These ideas of superiority, which he brings with him from his native country, are nourished and confirmed by the privileges he enjoys at Algiers.

In repose and conveniency the inhabitant of the East places his chief happiness. Stretched in indolent ease on his carpet, the opulent Turk smokes with voluptuous relish his pipe, remains for hours in the same posture, drinks his coffee, slumbers between whiles when he has no company; takes sometimes by way of change a little opium; again smokes his pipe; orders his slaves to perfume him, and in particular his beard, with incense; and in such a round of enjoyments consumes the whole day. Those who are less favoured by fortune enjoy as much as they can, and for this purpose hasten to the coffee-house, to smoke their pipes at ease, to view the passengers, and enjoy the pleasant delirium arising from opium. Even the poor and indigent will live on a scanty portion of the coarsest food, and wander about the streets dirty and covered with rags, rather than submit to work. Nothing is able to rouse the Turk from his inactivity; he seems merely to vegetate, and to prefer this torpid state of existence to every other.

This indolence is accompanied with an unbounded propensity to sensual pleasures. A moderate passion for the sexual intercourse is in this country a rare phenomenon. Not less excessive is the Algerine Turk in his jealousy: no punishment is so cruel, no deed so black, but the offended party will resolve upon to wreak his vengeance on his rival. As the Turk knows no higher happiness on earth than the gratification of his voluptuous desires, and as his heart is full of it, his lips overflow with it, and it forms the darling subject of his conversation: here his habitually serious countenance brightens up; and his fancy is sufficiently awakened to furnish him with the necessary images. Those who are strongly built, live upon a generous and nourishing diet, and belong to the beautiful races of man, are justly renowned for herculean powers. But as they enter upon the course of pleasure at too early an age, they preserve the reputation of superior prowess for only a short time.

Avarice, too, is a characteristic of the Turks at Algiers. Their original indigence lays the first foundation of this passion. In the sequel, domestic cares, and the extraordinary expenditure necessary to smooth their way to promotion and to the offices of the state, render parsimony a duty, which at last degenerates into the most sordid avarice. The Turk however has likewise his good side. One may almost always rely on his word, and reckon upon his fidelity and promised assistance: he is a stranger to dissimulation and to deceitful evasions. A Turk will seldom secretly purloin anything: whatever he takes, he takes openly and by force, from pride or revenge. He as much abhors cunning and deceit, as he does pusillanimity and cowardice. It must be observed, however, that among the Turks their natural disposition to these virtues becomes considerably weakened in proportion as they rise to high honours and dignities.

The Turks not only think, but act tolerantly: at the most, they pity those who profess not their religion. Some of them even think too nobly and rationally, to condemn those of a different persuasion merely for following the dictates and conviction of their consciences. Nay, there are not wanting instances of Turks exhorting their Christian slaves to the observance of the external rites of Christian worship. Renegadoes are by the most of them despised. In general, the Algerine Turk is equally a stranger to fanaticism and bigotry; he hates both.

The privileges and prerogatives of the Turks here are merely personal. They pay no poll-tax, and have an exclusive title to rise to the first offices of the state: to the dignity of *Dey*, none but a genuine Turk can be exalted. No Turk can be punished except by the express command of the *Dey*: when condemned to death, the mode of putting them to death, according to rule, is by strangling: sometimes, though rarely and for secret reasons of state, the execution is performed by the administration of a dose of poison in a cup of coffee. To their other privileges must likewise be added, that they buy all the necessaries of life at a lower price; that from all gardens and vineyards which are not inclosed with high walls they may take as much fruit as they can eat; and that their testimony, all other circumstances being equal, is always preferred to and held of more value than that of the Moors, Jews, and Christians. Their male children and descendents inherit only a small part of these privileges; and constitute a peculiar class of men, who are next in rank and dignity to the Turks.

These sons, who spring from the marriages of Turks with women natives of Algiers, are called *Cololis* or *Coloris*. They have the privilege to be in cases of necessity admitted, by permission of the *Dey*, into the military. After their enrolment, they are considered as equal to the genuine Turks, and advance like them in rank and pay. They may likewise be raised to civil offices of the state, but not to the first. The number of these *Coloris* is considerable, especially in the vicinity of the capital. Among them are ancient, rich, and respectable families. The sons even of the *Dey* himself belong to the class of *Coloris*; and consequently cannot succeed to the throne, or to any of the higher offices of state. It may even be asserted, that the richest and most considerable families of this country consist of *Coloris*; as all the *Beys*, *Califs* and *Caits* are always Turks, who leave great wealth to their children. The *Coloris* form a middle class betwixt the Turks and Moors: they are certainly the most dangerous enemies of the domination of the Turks, and continual envy and mistrust subsists between both parties. The government therefore admits as few as possible of the *Coloris* into the military corps; nor ever employs them in secret and dangerous expeditions; and, in case of any dispute arising between them, always favours the Turks. With respect to the character of the *Coloris*, they resemble the Turks in being proud, vain,

jealous and courageous, and likewise votaries of sensual pleasure, but more laborious and addicted to business. On the other hand, they partake of the perfidy and dissimulation of the Moors, and of their propensity to superstition. In bodily strength and structure, they are not inferior to the Turks, and cannot in this respect be distinguished from them. Being the descendants of the richest and most considerable men, many of whom have travelled into distant countries, they undoubtedly belong to the most intelligent and cultivated part of the inhabitants of Algiers, from whose conversation a European may derive entertainment and instruction. They have likewise a genius for the arts: and the most expert artists and artificers of the country are *Coloris*.

The second grand division of the inhabitants of Algiers are the *Moors*. Under this general name are comprehended the *Moors* properly so called; the *Cabyles*, mixed with *Brebers* (*Berbers*); and several proper *Arabian tribes*. The *Moors* in the Algerine dominions (*Mauri*, *Mauritani*) must not be confounded with the *Negroes*, the more so, as their natural colour is as white and beautiful as that of the natives of the South of France, of Spain, and Italy. The country people indeed, who expose themselves half-naked to the burning rays of the sun, have an adust and reddish-yellow appearance: but this is not the natural colour of their bodies.

With respect to their moral character, the *Moors* of this country are inferior to the Turks. They are malicious, false, cowardly, revengeful, fanatical, ignorant, superstitious, fraudulent, avaricious, and, as far as regards the lower class, likewise thievish and rapacious. But, then, they are more active than the Turks, and especially have a turn for commerce and the mechanic arts. The *Moors* who live in the cities, do not appear in so odious a light: for, by their frequent intercourse and dealings with other nations, they become more polished. They are likewise, for the most part, in easy circumstances, and some of them even rich. The Turks are hated, and even despised, by the rich *Moors*; who reject and avoid all connection and inter-marriage with them and the *Coloris*: but they dare not openly shew their hatred and pride; on the contrary, they are obliged to take refuge in dissimulation and flattery, and to purchase with presents patrons and protectors among the Turks. The less wealthy *Moors* in the towns are for the most part artificers: many of them likewise follow the sea-service.

vice. Among the rich, and those of a higher rank, we find some, who even are fond of books, and apply to the study of the sciences; but their knowledge extends not beyond the Koran, and history, as told by the Arabian writers and chronicles. The greatest villains in the cities are found among the lowest class of Moors: these cannot be kept within bounds and restrained from crimes of every kind, but by extreme severity, bordering on cruelty. The *Biscaris* * form a small exception. Very few of the country people who are Moors are wealthy: the greater part have hardly a sufficiency to satisfy their most pressing wants. On them rests with all its weight the despotic pressure of the government and its tax-gatherers and agents. They are ignorant, rude and uncultivated, and strangers to all the advantages and comforts of social life. They retain the ancient custom of distinguishing themselves by families and tribes. In the towns, this distinction is no longer attended to: which circumstance would seem to corroborate the opinion of those who maintain that the inhabitants of the cities are descendants of the Moors who were expelled from Spain and Portugal. Many Moorish families do not remain constantly at a fixed place of abode, but lead a nomadical life. Some of the poorest settle on the estates of the wealthy Moors, Turks or Coloris, where they earn their subsistence by cultivating the land under certain conditions. These fare better than their nomadical brethren, are more civilized, nor have so savage and frightful an appearance. Among all the Moorish tribes in the country, polygamy prevails: but in the towns they seldom avail themselves of this privilege. Into the chief military corps, or the infantry, the Moors are never admitted: but the whole cavalry of the Dey of Algiers is composed of them; for the Turks and Coloris seldom serve as horse-soldiers. This body of cavalry are not bad troops; but they are not much esteemed, as the government cannot rely upon them so confidently as upon the infantry: besides, from the mountainous state of the country, cavalry cannot be so often and usefully employed.

The Moorish mountaineers are called *Cabyles* or *Cabeyls*: they are partly the immediate descendants of the most ancient inhabitants of the country, and are in this respect frequently denominated *Brebers* or *Berbers*; partly the mixed progeny of the

aborigines and of the nations who in former times invaded and settled in the country; but all of them have always been and still are distinguished from the other inhabitants of the country by their language, love of freedom, and rude unpolished manners. The *Cabyles*, too, are divided into distinct tribes, many of which are free and independant, and do not acknowledge the superiority of Algiers; especially those who inhabit the inaccessible ridges of mountains. The neighbouring tribes are often united by friendly alliance, without however subjecting themselves to a common head. Others live in a continual state of contention and feud with their neighbours: the most potent causes of these quarrels are the infidelity and elopement of their wives. They are in general well-grown, robust, meagre, and of a sun-burnt, red, and often blackish-yellow complexion, and have black or dark-brown hair. Their external appearance is rendered still more uncouth by dirt and tattered clothes. They generally dwell in straw-huts: however, stone-houses here and there occur in their *Daskras*, or villages. Their number decreases; and their love of liberty likewise gradually wears away. Only the inhabitants of the highest parts of the mountains still assert their independence, and defend their liberty with undaunted valour against every hostile attack. Their courage, joined to a perfect knowledge of the country, saves them from the superior force of their enemies: as the Algerines have several times, and even no later than twenty years ago, experienced to their cost. The government therefore endeavours to maintain a good understanding and friendship, where force can produce no effect; and often gives way to even their unreasonable demands. Thus the *Cabyles* of *Couco* are treated with very great lenity; for the situation of their country is favorable, and they can assemble a strong army; and they carry great quantities of oil and soap for sale to Algiers. The same is the case with respect to the *Cabyles* who inhabit the sea-coast about Bugia, Bona and Tabarca. Among the *Cabyles* who acknowledge no common chief, those of the greatest age are particularly honoured: and only their priests, or *Marabuts*, enjoy the general confidence of the tribes, and have under the cloak of religion acquired great power and authority, which in some instances has become hereditary. These then act in the capacity of heads of the tribes, form treaties of peace, send ambassadors, and are by others, and even by the Turks, considered

* For an account of the *Biscaris*, see p. 963 of Vol. VIII. of our Magazine.

dered as the chiefs of the nation. In the vicinity of the sepulchre of a deceased *Marabut*, or saint, generally is the habitation of the *Marabut* of the tribe, who gives by means of a flag hoisted on a pole erected upon the edifice the usual signal when the time of prayer arrives. From the same place signals are made, on the approach of an enemy, to the *Cabyles*, to assemble them at the appointed place of rendezvous. The language of the *Cabyles*, like that of the *Moors*, is a dialect of the Arabic. It deviates, however, so much from the latter, that in many places *Moors* and *Cabyles* are not able to understand one another.

(To be concluded in our next.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATISTICAL PARTICULARS relative to PORTUGAL.

IN the *Voyage du ci-devant Duc du Chatelet en Portugal*; published with additions and corrections, by J. Fr. Bourgoing, Paris, an 6 de la Rep.; and which might be more justly entitled *A Statistical Account of Portugal*; the following statement of the population of that kingdom is given: *Entre Duero e Minho* 50400; *Traz los Montes* 156000; *Beira* 560000; *Estremadura* 660000; *Alentejo* 280000; *Algarve* 650000; altogether 2,225,000 inhabitants. The Portuguese settlements in Asia contain 50,000 souls; those in Africa 80,000; Brazil 430,000: Madeira and Porto Santo 130,000; the Azore Islands, 80,000; Cape Verde Islands, 16,000; the Islands in the Sea of Guinea, 3000. The number of inhabitants in all these colonies and foreign possessions then is 799,000; and consequently the sum total of all the subjects of the king of Portugal 3,024,000.

This kingdom, according to the statements of the Portuguese, is 150 Portuguese miles in length, and 40 in breadth. According to *Büsching* its length is no more than 75, and the breadth 35 common German miles. The whole superficial contents amount, according to the best maps of the country, to 1875 geographical miles: so that there are only on an average 1190 inhabitants to every square mile. This low degree of population is partly owing to the licentious manners of the people, partly to the disproportionate number of the clergy and religious of both sexes, of whom there are said to be 200,000. The population of Lisbon is by *Büsching* estimated at 150,000. Our author makes it only 100,000. The number of inhabitants of the other cities of the kingdom he gives as follows: Co-

imbra 12,000; Oporto 50,000; Setubal from 11 to 12,000; the district of Setubal, including the city, 20,000.

All the provinces of Portugal are not equally fruitful. Oranges, which *Estremadura*, *Alentejo* and *Algarve* produce in great abundance, and of an excellent quality, are wholly wanting in the other provinces. On the other hand, *Entre Duero e Minho* distinguishes itself by its well-conducted agriculture. *Traz los Montes* is almost wholly barren, and cultivated only on the banks of the rivers. *Beira* produces all the necessaries of life: the sea that washes its shores abounds with fish: its pastures feed numerous herds of cattle; and it likewise furnishes honey and salt. *Estremadura* is not less favoured by nature: its wines are excellent. In *Alentejo* rice is produced. *Algarve*, too, is well cultivated. Portugal would be more productive, and the state of agriculture more flourishing, if the English had not got possession of the corn-trade.

The land-forces of Portugal consist of 29 regiments of infantry, and 10 regiments of cavalry; constituting altogether a military establishment of 30,000 men, under the command of 104 colonels, 150 majors, 42 generals, a field-marshal, a general of cavalry, a general of artillery, 3 inspectors-general, 8 lieutenant-generals, and 28 major-generals. Of the wretched state into which the army has here sunken, many striking proofs occur; the truth of which cannot well be doubted, as these facts are every where asserted, and no where contradicted. The Portuguese navy consists of 13 ships of the line, and 15 frigates. The trading-vessels amount to scarcely 100.

The public revenue of Portugal is, according to some, 76, according to others 80, millions of French livres: and the debts of the state had, in the time of our traveller, already risen to the sum of 15 millions of cruzados. The chief branch of the king's revenue is that drawn from the American mines; the yearly produce of which is estimated at from 50 to 60 millions, of which however a small proportion only comes into the royal exchequer. The trade of Portugal is, it is well known, entirely in the hands of the English.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the progress of some readings relative to the origin of modern Unitarianism, my attention was much detained on the life of Michael Serveto, the Arragonian, who appears to have derived his mono-

monotheism from the * Moorish and Jewish literature of Spain; and to have introduced it, too late for practical efficiency, into the countries agitated by the reformers. This theological † writer was executed in 1553 at Geneva for heresy, by Calvin's instigation: of his life the particulars are well known; but I have vainly sought a detailed statement of his opinions. Perhaps it may save trouble to future seekers, if you print off the following arranged extracts from his writings.

Concerning Deity, Serveto teaches the doctrine of the pantheists, that the whole is god: he assumes the personality of the universe, and worships this universal deity; he does not, like Spinoza, adopt a material pantheism, or, like Berkeley, a spiritual pantheism; but he embraces the doctrine of two substances, matter and spirit; and accords therefore much with the Poet in his idea of the construction of that whole,

“Whose body nature is, and god the soul.”

Deus ipse est comprehensio et continentia rerum omnium. Ipse Deus sustinet nos et portat nos. Ipse vivificat omnia. In ipso vivimus, movemur et sumus. Omnia in ipso consistunt. Omnia ex ipso per ipsum et in ipso. Omnia sunt in ipso, ipse dat esse rebus, et singulis formis ipsum est formale. In essentia sua rerum omnium ideas continens, est veluti pars formalis omnium, peculiari præsertim in nobis ratione, ob quam nos dicimur participes divinæ naturæ. *De Trinitate lib. iv.* Deus est id totum quod vides, et id totum quod non vides. *Lib. iv.* Verus ipse spiritus Dei cum hominis spiritu facit unum spiritum, quod totum dicitur spiritus sanctus, sicut verbum Dei cum ipsa carne facit unum ens, quod totum dicitur filius.—*De Trinitate, dialogus ii.*

* In the first book *de Trinitate*, he adduces, p. 35, various testimonies against the trinity from the Koran: and in the second book, he displays much familiarity with rabbinical literature, and Hebrew dialect: he is even on the point of declaring for circumcision: *Christianismi Restitutio*, p. 442.

† Serveto does not possess the drollery of Luther, the impetuosity of Calvin, or the urbanity of Erasmus; but he values higher than Luther the reputation of veracity; higher than Calvin, the charities of intercourse; higher than Erasmus, the duty of zeal. He sometimes indulges in a coarseness of illustration, which in vernacular speech would appear profane: [*Eadem ratione concedunt ipsum Deum esse asinum, Spiritum Sanctum esse mulum, et Spiritum Sanctum esse mortuum, si moriatur mulus.* *De Trin. lib. i. p. 43.*] he sometimes verges on a liberality of opinion, liable to be mistaken for infidelity itself. [*In futuro perfectissimo seculo erit charitas, non fides aliqua.* *De Charitate, lib. iii.*]

He receives the doctrine of intermediate superior beings, or dæmonism.

Angeli erant filii Elohim, impostores spiritus, qui, humano generi angelicam vitam comminiscences, orbi imposuerunt. Angeli ipsi videntes mulierum pulcritudinem eo medio homines ad libidinem potentius stimularunt, se homines esse fingentes, et in magnorum hominum corpora se intrudentes. Ob quam causam, ait Judas, angelos illos reliquisse originem suam, seu a naturali origine degenerasse, invida hominum æmulatione generare volentes. Sunt enim dæmonum affectus maxime depravati, et miris artibus homines fascinant. *De Trinitate, lib. ii.*

He assigns to Christ, like the Arians, a demi-godship; and favours the opinion of his apotheosis, rather than of his aboriginal divinity.

Unicus est Deus, omnis deitatis origo. Non erant ex hoc Judæi offendendi, cum Moses, Salomon, et Cyrus, dicti sint dii. Illam Elohim deitatem non solum debuissent Judæi Christo tribuere, videntes in eo tanta Dei opera, et tanta miracula, sed etiam cognoscere quod per excellentiam ei conveniret. Hanc Christus suæ eximiæ deitatis rationem reddebat, Joan. 5 et 10. *De Trinitate lib. i.*

His anti-trinitarian zeal is often eloquent, sometimes bitter.

Affirmat ibi Petrus, non posse quem de Deo aliquid cogitare, cujus forma nulla unquam extiterit: ergo non potest trinitas illa cogitari, ergo dæmonum sunt illusiones, et idola mala in animo sunt, quæ de tribus illis rebus vos in uno cogitatis, cum sit monstrum impossibile. Quid in hac forma vos unquam vidistis, nisi tergeminis Geryones, tricipitem Cerberum, aut Bellerophontis Chimæram? Hac prima ratione constat, vos esse magos, aut magi discipulos, de Deo cogitantes ea, quæ non sunt, ut arguit ibi Petrus. Horribilis est, plusquam magica, illarum trium æqualium, invisibilium rerum et motuum, in Deo inclusorum, illusio. *Apologia, p. 700.*

Athei vero sunt trinitarii omnes. *De Trinitate, lib. i.*

He was always an anti-necessarian; and from his later writings appears to have become an anti-nomian.

Decipiuntur ergo qui ex præordinatione Dei omnia necessario evenire putant, et Dei potentiam suo ingenio metiuntur ac limitant. *De Trinitate, lib. ii.*

In fatali tua, ne dicam fatua, rerum omnium necessitate, seu in servo tuo arbitrio, est hoc stuporis certum indicium, quod hominem id agere mones, quod scis eum agere non posse. *Epistolæ triginta ad J. Calvinum, xxii.*

Lex peccati et mortis, teste Paulo, erat lex decalogi, a qua nos liberatos esse ait, Ro. 7 et 8. Liberati, inquit, sumus a lege illa decalogi; quæ erat lex mortis, in qua detinebamur.

bamur. Administrationem mortis et damnationis vocat illam in saxo scriptam decalogi legem, et aboleri, seu finem accipere, 2 Cor. 3. Velatum illis, ait, esse cor, qui finem legis in saxo scriptæ non vident. Finem ergo accepit, et abolita est decalogi lex. Decalogi lex terribilis erat, occidebat, peccatum augebat, iram operabatur propter carnis nostræ fragilitatem, ob id sublata. Cum differentia sit inter legem, judicia, et ceremonias, nomine legis potissime continetur decalogus, ut, lege sublata, sit decalogus sublatus: Christus redemit nos ab execratione et maledictione legis. Galat. 3. *Epistola*, xxiii.

Non eam dedit Deus Judæis requiem conscientiæ, quam nobis, nec sui veram cognitionem, sed sub illo terrore et umbra habuerunt cor velatum. *De lege et evangelio*: lib. ii.

He does not appear to consider sabbatical institutions [as of divine authority.

Nullo inter diem et diem facto discrimine, perpetuum nos verum et spirituales colimus sabbatismum, et sabbatum ex sabbato, postquam noster æternus sacerdos semper intra cœli tabernaculum quiescit. *De Trinitate*, lib. ii.

He contemplates the sacrament as a social feast for rich and poor, of frequent obligation.

Nos omnes, si facultas adsit, panem et vinum nostrum, quantum sponte visum fuerit, tradere ecclesiæ debemus ut fiat communio. Errant turpissime qui aut semel in anno, aut post trimestre, eucharistiam celebrandam docent. Tanto spiritus et charitatis fervore hic panis in prima ecclesia offerebatur, ut quotidie in ministrando mensis occuparentur apostoli. Non est illis credendum, qui aiunt fuisse in ecclesiis Bacchanalia convivia sine cœna Domini. Paulus aperte docet fuisse cœnam Domini. 1 Cor. ii. Alias escas præter panem et vinum ad cœnam Domini non offerunt Christiani, quanquam in lege carnibus agni cœnaretur. Poculum alterius rei sufficiet, in provinciis vino carentibus. In eisdem duabus rebus, cibo et potu, erit cœna Christi in quibus esse solent aliæ cœnæ.—*De ministeriis ecclesiæ*: lib. iii.

He lays greater stress on adult baptism, than almost any other writer.

Triginta annorum Christus baptismum accepit, exemplum nobis dans, ac nos ita docens, ante eam ætatem non esse quem satis aptum ad mysteria regni cœlorum. *De circumcisione* lib. ii.

Alia sæpius notata est baptismi dignitas, per quam fit regenitus homo angelo excellentior, frater Christi, in angelos ipsos potestatem habens. *De ministeriis*, lib. iii.

Nam eorum, qui sine baptismo decedunt, animæ sentiunt inferni dolores. *De ministeriis*, lib. iii.

Baptismo consecrabantur sacerdotes. *De ministeriis*, lib. iii.

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Væ vobis pædobaptistæ, qui clauditis regnum cœlorum ante homines, in quod nec vos intratis, nec alios finitis intrare. *De regeneratione*, lib. iv.

Two curious passages occur in the fifth book *De Trinitate*, relative to the theory of respiration; of which Servetus, in common no doubt with the Arabic schools of medicine, had a very philosophic idea.

Est spiritus tenuis, caloris vi elaboratus, flavo colore, ignea potentia, ut sit quasi ex puriore sanguine lucidus vapor, substantiam in se continens aquæ, aeris et ignis. Generatur ex facta in pulmonibus mixtione inspirati aeris cum elaborato subtili sanguine, quem dexter ventriculus cordis sinistro communicat. Fit autem communicatio hæc non per parietem cordis medium, ut vulgo creditur, sed magno artificio a dextro cordis ventriculo, longo per pulmones ductu, agitatur sanguis subtilis: a pulmonibus præparatur, flavus efficitur, et a vena arteriosa in arteriam venosam transfunditur. Deinde in ipsa arteria venosa inspirato aeri miscetur, expiratione a fuligine repurgatur. Atque ita tandem a sinistro cordis ventriculo totum mixtum per diastolem attrahitur, apta supellex, ut fiat spiritus vitalis.

In vasis illis est mens, anima, et igneus spiritus, jugi flabellatione indigens: alioquin instar externi ignis conclusus suffocaretur. Flabellatione et distillatione, instar ignis, indiget non solum, ut ab aere pabulum sumat, sed ut in eum suam fuliginem evomat.

It is much to be lamented, that the *Apologia* said to have been addressed by Servetus to the physicians of Paris, was effectually suppressed: it would, no doubt, have thrown much light on the physics and metaphysics of the age.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Wakefield, in his notes on Gray's Ode on a distant prospect of Eton College, has modestly proposed what seemed to be the sense of the Greek motto to that Ode, in a literal translation.

“*Ἀνθρώπος ἰκάνη πρὸς φασὶς εἰς τὸ δυστυχέειν.*”
Menander.

“Man is an abundant subject of calamity.”
Wakefield.

I should be glad to know, why the critic preferred this sense of the words to another, which, perhaps, they may express:

“Man is a sufficient pretext for being miserable?”

Which seems to apologise for the plaintive air, inspired into the poet, by the sad reversion of the gay scene, he contemplated.

“Ah! tell them they are men!”

3 L

is,

is, in the critic's opinion, a pathetic reflection of the Greek sentence, in the motto; which represents the misery of the patient, and justifies the condolence of the poet.

‘Ως γὰρ ἐπελῶσαντο θεοὶ δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσι
‘Ζεὺς ἀχρυσμένους.’ Iliad B. 24. v. 525.

“Man is born to bear.” Pope.

I need not say, that Mr. Wakefield's notes are pregnant with entertainment; and calculated to diffuse the principles of poetic and critical taste. Readers, who fathom not the depths of erudition and genius, in which the gems of Gray are deposited, may admire them in the light in which they are exhibited by Wakefield. The eye, that dares not gaze at the regent of day, may be delighted with his beauty, reflected from the face of the moon, or the bosom of an evening cloud.

Tarvislock.

WM. EVANS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the GREEK ACCENTS; in REPLY to
BISHOP HORSLEY, and the MONTHLY
REVIEWERS.

In tenui labor. VIRG.

Slight is the subject. DRYDEN.

IN a late treatise on the prosodies of the Greek and Latin languages, written by a very learned and ingenious prelate, with the professed design of proving the antiquity and essentiality of accents in the pronunciation of language, the Right Reverend author tells us, that “the first principles of accentuation, on which the whole system of the Greek writers was founded, regarded quantity, and nothing else;” that, from the different processes in the derivation and composition of words, grammarians formed “a great number of secondary rules, which had little connection with first principles, having no reference to quantity, but to the figures and species of words, and to the manner of their formation;” and that those rules, as they refer to no proper cause or principle in the practice which prevails at present, “are therefore liable to many exceptions.”

These sentiments, and the consequences deduced from them, constitute a part of the essay apparently inconsistent with the general tenor and design of the work; and seem intended for the sole purpose of introducing an additional number of (what I consider as secondary and subordinate) rules relative to accent in conjunction with quantity. I mean not to insinuate, that those additional rules are either improper or unnecessary: I view them in a different

light, and give the author the fullest credit for the learning and abilities which he has displayed upon the subject. But I cannot attach to the rules that importance to which the author imagines them entitled: and the doctrine contained in the sentiments, mentioned above, appears to me greatly, if not exactly, similar to that, in its nature and consequences, which Vossius maintained towards the latter end of the seventeenth century; who always asserted, that accents in their original and primary signification related to quantity only; and admitted their ancient and proper usage to have prevailed until the times of the Emperors Antoninus and Commodus*.

Fully sensible that human judgment is at all times liable to error, I feel no inclination implicitly to acquiesce in, and rely upon, the decisions of others, however great and respectable the authority may be from whence such decisions proceed; and shall therefore offer a few observations upon the subject, in opposition to the opinions advanced by the learned author.

In the adjuncts of the human voice, there are three particulars easily and clearly perceptible; the tone, the duration of the tone, and the articulation of the letter or syllable. The height or pitch of the voice is first taken, and the continuance of it observed afterwards. Accent, therefore, may be considered as a proper modulation of the voice relative to the extent, variety, and combination of high and low sounds in the pronunciation of language; whilst quantity, on the contrary, consists of the due proportion of time appropriated to the enunciation of vowels and syllables. When used conjointly, they constitute what is denominated the rhythm of prose, and the melody of verse.

But these two (accent and quantity), though of different natures, and adapted to different purposes, are, in the pronunciation of our language, seldom separate and distant from each other; and the one is, in some measure, subordinate to, and dependent upon, the other. In pronouncing the words, meekly, kingdom, tenderness, we do not discriminate accent from quantity; because the times and tones are, in these words, perfectly coincident. And, in fact, on whatever vowel or syllable we meet with a long time, on the same vowel or syllable does the acute tone generally fall. This, however, is not always the

* Vide his tract de Cantu Poematum et Viribus Rhythmici.

case: in the word *privy*, and some others, the acute tone and long time are evidently parted; and, in pronouncing them, the one may be easily distinguished from the other. In the Latin tongue, this coincidence of time and tone happens not so oft; and is still less frequent in the language of the Greeks.

For observing this division of the human voice, we have the authority of one of the most celebrated writers upon language that antiquity has produced, who, living perhaps in the third or fourth century prior to the invention and introduction of the Greek marks of accentuation, has maintained the natural difference, and original distinction, between accent and quantity: *Τὰυτα δὲ διαφέρει σχήμασι τε τῶ στόματος, καὶ τόποις, καὶ δασύτητι, καὶ φιλότητι καὶ μήκει, καὶ βραχύτητι. ἔτι δὲ καὶ ὀξύτητι, καὶ βαρύτητι, καὶ τῷ μέτρῳ. Aristot. de Poet. cap. 20.* And to the same purpose might be adduced the opinion of Plutarch, of Cicero, and others.

That accents, in their original and primary state, had no connection with, or reference to, quantity, in the Greek language, is manifestly apparent from the following passage of Dionysius of Halicarnassus, in which he cautions writers to avoid the too frequent repetition of words unvaried in their *tone*, and alike in *quantity*: *μήτε διλογύλλασθα πολλά ἐξῆς λαμβάνειν (ἀνέπεται γὰρ ἡ ἀκρόασις) μήτε πολυσύλλασθα πλεῖον τῶν ἰκανῶν, μηδὲ δὴ ὈΜΟΙΟΤΟΝΑ παρ' ὁμοιοτονοῖς, μηδὲ ὈΜΟΙΟΧΡΟΝΑ παρ' ὁμοιοχρονοῖς. Περὶ συνθ. 16.*

That this distinction of time and tone formed one of the constituent parts in those principles on which the Greeks founded their system of accentuation, must be obvious to all, who shall attend to the writings of Athenæus, Apollonius, Herodian, and other Greek grammarians. In the following passage, Herodian designates the acute by the word *εὐρίζειν*, to elevate, without ever noticing its reference to quantity: *ἐκ δὲ ἀντωνυμιῶν, αἱ μὲν ἘΓΕΪΡΟΥΣΑΙ τὴν ὀξείαν ἵπν προαυτῶν, ἐγκληματικῶς καλοῦνται. αἱ δὲ μὴ ἘΓΕΪΡΟΥΣΑΙ, ὀρθολογόμεναι. Περὶ ἑγκλ. 11.* Apollonius frequently styles the acute *διεξηγεμένον τόνον*, an elevated sound. And Lipsius, who professedly followed the ancient Greek grammarians, thus defines the acute tone; "*iste celeri quadam sublatione vocis efferendus est, sine institutione ulla aut mora.*" *De pron. ling. Lat. cap. 20.* And since we know that many words are at this time accented in exactly the same manner, as they were formerly used and pronounced, there is every reason to believe, that the present system of accentuation is in perfect conformity with the ancient system of the Greeks.

On the whole, much as I respect the learning and ingenuity of the Right Reverend Author, I have greater regard for the cause of truth. And, from the nature of the accent, and the testimony of ancient writers upon the subject, I think myself warranted to conclude, that the first principles, on which the Greek system of accentual marks was founded, had, and could have, no reference whatever to quantity; that the rules formed by grammarians were conformable to the nature and use of accent; and that those rules, though probably in some measure defective, are nevertheless liable to no exceptions.

It has been observed by a late writer*, in treating upon accents, that it is difficult to assign a reason, why the position of the acute, in the Greek language, should ever be on a long syllable, or the last syllable of a word; and why the antepenult should never receive the circumflex. But, in this case, what occasion is there for adducing any reason, except proofs and authorities that these things were so? Reason and rules for the regulation and composition of language were not, we ought to consider, antecedent, but subsequent, to the formation of language, and originated from the nature of it. Men of letters, however, frequently speak of language, as if it had been originally formed by *literati*. Whereas the truth is, it proceeded not from them, but from the inhabitants at large, and before learning and science had any existence among them. In testimony of these assertions, I appeal to the opinion of Quintilian: "*Non, cum primum fingerentur homines, analogia demissa cælo formam loquendi dedit, sed inventa est postquam loquebantur, et notatum in sermone, quid quo modo caderet: itaque non ratione nititur, sed exemplo: nec lex est loquendi, sed observatio; ut ipsam analogiam nulla res alia fecerit, quam consuetudo.*" *De Inst. lib. 1.*

Nor can those rules of language, therefore, which in opinion approximate the nearest to reason, be considered on that account as the most perfect; but those only that are most agreeable to the practice and pronunciation of the country where such language is spoken. When a German precipitates his voice over four or five consonants, without prolonging the syllable, shall we say, because we are unable to do the same in our own language, that this pronunciation is unreasonable and absurd? The Italians, in such words as *portando solea*.

* See Monthly Review, vol. xxv. N. S. p. 255.

desideranovici, place the accent five or six syllables from the end of the word; shall we on this account affirm, that their mode of accentuation is irrational? By no means: for every language is in itself arbitrary, and, in some degree, different from another; and theoretical deductions will often be found superseded by practice.

Ravenstonedale, JOHN ROBINSON.
May 1, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following may be, I trust, considered as satisfactory answers to A. B. C.'s Queries, in the Monthly Magazine for March 1800.

The earwig (*forficula*), is *falsely* accused of injuring mankind by entering the ear; but which, in fact, it has neither the power nor inclination to perforate. The gardeners, however, have room for complaint, and therefore the idea has been studiously encouraged; they are wonderfully numerous, and are found among all flowers, which they destroy, and seize and devour fruits which others have begun and left.

The use of the wax, which nature has supplied the ear with, is to defend that organ from cold; and to destroy and prevent the further passage of any insects, that may accidentally or otherwise have entered it. An answer to his last Query is given in that of his first; for as neither the annals of history, report, nor tradition, furnish us with any one instance of the earwig having entered, no person has thought it worth their labour, to study the means of extracting or enticing it from a situation it has never been known to possess.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Hatfield, Herts. ENTOLOGUS.

* The Editor begs leave to observe upon this letter, that other correspondents assert, that the earwig has actually been known, in several instances, to enter the internal cavity of the ear, and occasion much pain, which is rendered probable by its propensity to insinuate itself into all narrow passages or orifices. A correspondent supposes, that dropping in the essential oil of wormwood, or any other mild essential oil, would destroy the insect, which would then putrify and come out with the wax. We believe, that pouring in olive oil enough to fill the cavity, would produce the same effect, and with perfect ease and safety.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON passing two years ago through some of the cantons of Switzerland, I was struck with a singular mode of applying manure, which is common in that country. All the animal and vegetable matter, such as the cleanings of stables, warehouses, &c. together with boughs and leaves of trees, weeds, stubble, &c. that can be collected from different parts of a farm, are brought together in the fold-yard. They are there heaped one upon another and kept constantly wet, the different parts being from time to time exposed to the air, till the whole mass is decomposed. The water flowing from it is then transported to the field; either in machines similar to our water carts, or in tubs, where it is sprinkled over the land; and its effects are said to be much more rapid, and equally permanent, with the common method of applying manure.

Water in the above state is charged with the different kinds of gasses, so necessary for vegetation; and what is of more importance still, with carbonic matter, either in a state of solution or subtle mixture, nicely adapted therefore to be taken up by the tender vegetable fibre; and to this, I suppose, its superior fertilizing quality must be owing, since carbon can produce no beneficial effects, but inasmuch as it is soluble in water.

Exeter, April 23, 1800. AGRICOLA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE purposes of a literary communication are so well answered by consigning it to the Monthly Magazine, that I am induced to request the favor of your inserting therein the following:

In a Number of your Miscellany, published some time since, one of your correspondents has suggested a hint for a new law work; and, with your permission, I purpose to submit for consideration a few thoughts towards another.—I think, that if a periodical publication were to be brought out, and appropriated to legal subjects, as the *Medical Journal* is to another department of science; and to be open in like manner to all useful communications, consistent with its plan; such a work could not fail in the hands of able conductors being considered as an acquisition in literature, and meeting with a very general support, not merely among professional men and regular students, but also from others.

The

The business of reporting being, perhaps, already in sufficient hands, it may be a question how far it would be proper, in such a publication as I have proposed, to intermeddle therewith. On this head I have only to observe, that if simply the principles adjudged, with the titles of the cases, were to be reported, it would be all that could be necessary; whilst, at the same time, I believe, it would exhibit the law under a more concise form than hitherto practised; and would, I conceive, possess the advantage of being the most popular mode that could be devised. I presume, a periodical work of this kind would be productive of much utility, and is not unlikely with many to have been long a desideratum; it may not be in vain to expect that it would be the means of collecting a fund of valuable knowledge, that may otherwise be dispersed and lost; and which, besides contributing to the gradual improvement of our own particular system, might tend considerably to the advancement of the science of jurisprudence in general. That it may likewise be the means of rendering the study of the law more popular, is another conjecture, one may reasonably be allowed to indulge on its behalf.

Should these suggestions merit a place in your useful magazine, I entertain no doubt of your granting the favor requested.

Your's respectfully,

Portsea, Jan. 12, 1800.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to the queries of Sinboron, in your last Magazine, relative to the disuse of the original guttural sound of *gh* in our language, I beg leave to propose to some of your philological correspondents the inquiry, whether we may not trace, in the progressive innovations which all modern languages have experienced, a general tendency to the change of guttural and palatine sounds into labials and dentals? Want of leisure, and, still more, want of sufficient intimacy with the construction and history of the ancient northern languages, oblige me to confine myself at present to a cursory outline of some of the evidences which appear in favor of this opinion.

1. We have not in the English language, as now spoken, a single guttural sound, though its frequent occurrence in the primitive language of this country is notorious. 2. The sound of *gh*, which certainly corresponded originally with the

present sound of *ch* in the German (as is evident from the pronunciation, which it yet retains in the most original dialects of our language,) is now either entirely lost, or changed into that of the denti-labial *f*.

3. The simple *g* in German is pronounced, in great measure, by the guttural organs; and I apprehend there can be little doubt, that it was formerly so with us, though now become entirely a palatine sound; and in many of our derivatives, we find its place usurped by the palatine aspirate *y*, or the labial aspirate *w*—as in *sagen*, say, *magd*, maid (mayd), *weg*, way, *bogen*, bow, *magen*, maw, &c. Though the *y* and *w* are in these cases silent letters, it is not to be doubted, I think, that they had originally a sound which was intended as a substitute for that of the guttural *g*.

4. We have dropped in many instances the palatine part of the sound of *qu*, and have retained only its labial sound of *w*, as in *quelle*, well, *quälen*, to wail.

5. The *sch* of the Germans, which has now, I believe, universally a soft semivocal pronunciation, appears to have partaken originally, in many instances at least, of the guttural sound of *ch*. It is difficult, on any other supposition, to account for the pronunciation of the following amongst other English words, which have evidently a German origin—*scour*, from *scheuern*; *scold*, from *schelten*, *gescholten*; *skiff*, from *schiff*; *scab*, from *schabe*; *scum*, from *schaum*; *scale*, from *schale*; *scarf*, from *schärpe*; *scandal*, from *schande*; *sconce*, from *schanze*; *school*, *scholar*, from *schule*, *scholar*; *scribe*, from *schreiben*.

6. The changes of the palatine *d* into the dental *th*, are very numerous. The following instances are sufficient for illustration: *danken*, thank; *denken*, think; *ding*, thing; *dies*, this; *dorn*, thorn; *drabt*, thread.

Considering these changes as forming part of one uniform system of innovation, I am not disposed to refer the principle of that system either to a degeneracy, as Sinboron seems to intimate, or to an improvement, in our exercise of the organs of articulation. It is rather, I apprehend, to be sought in the history of those changes which have taken place in the social, commercial, and political relations of society.

Gutturals and aspirates may be considered as occupying nearly the same station with respect to oral, that hieroglyphics hold with respect to written language. A language loaded with gutturals is generally characteristic of a nation in the first stages of civilization. They are well fitted for the rude ears of warriors, and for the bold eloquence of a camp. But the guttural

tural organs, while they excel in the production of forcible and impressive sounds, are less at our command than the organs of palatine, and still less than those of labial and dental, articulation: and as we advance in the arts of social life, of commercial intercourse, and of civil policy, we become inclined to sacrifice energy for facility of speech; and consider the loss of expression and vigour as amply compensated by the acquisition of fluency and softness.

London, April 15.

A. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Rev. Dr. Pike's letter, in your last Magazine, page 109, recommending the transplanting of wheat, is the occasion of my troubling you with this, which is to request a further explanation of what seems to me a practice beneficial in itself, but attended with difficulties. As I live in a county where neither dibbling nor transplanting has yet taken place, I am not able from experience to form an opinion whether or not either or both of the practices are beneficial or otherwise, but what I wish to be informed of is, when and in what manner the transplanting of wheat to advantage is recommended. In Dr. Pike's letter, above alluded to, February is said to be the month in which the transplanting is to take place; but if this is the only month in which the practice is beneficial, I think there is little to be expected from it in this climate, the land in that month being generally either covered over with snow or locked up with frost; or even supposing a great part of the month should be open, yet the succeeding month, March, is frequently so very severe, as to endanger the life of new-planted wheat. This is the 10th of March, and the ice two inches thick, with an almost unceasing frost for the last three weeks. If, as I said before, February is the *only* month fit for transplanting of wheat, I fear, from the too general severity of the weather at that season of the year, little expectation is to be had from it. If it would do equally well in the month of April, that of all others seems the proper time: the plants would sooner take root, would thrive faster, and, if the work is to be performed by women and children, would not at all interfere with the spring business of the farmer. I wish to be understood that I am now writing only theoretically, not having ever seen a blade of wheat transplanted, and wishing either from the Rev. Dr. Pike, or any other of

your correspondents, such information on the subject as may be useful. Being on the subject of wheat, I cannot but remark how contrary to generally-received notions is the late declaration of the Speaker of the House of Commons, that the bran is the most nutritious part of the wheat. He says his knowledge was acquired in examining the papers of his late father, who was a physician. How true this may be, I know not; but I will take upon me to say, that another part of the same speech, in which is contained the foregoing declaration, is so contrary to truth, that it is little less than an insult upon the understanding of every man who has attended the House of Commons, on inclosure bills. He states that the heavy expence in procuring acts for inclosing waste lands originates with the country-solicitor. I would ask whether the fee of 50*l.* to the Speaker, on every Inclosure Bill, originates with the country-solicitor? does the fee of 5*l.* on every reading of the bill, originate with the country-solicitor? do the very heavy fees to the clerk of the House of Commons originate with the solicitor? Although he allows that importation, and inclosing the waste lands, are the most likely means to lessen the high price of wheat, yet no diminution is to be made in these enormous fees; but the fee-simple of the land, in many instances, is to be nearly eat up before it is made capable of producing a single ear of wheat, or a single blade of grass. Your publishing this in your Monthly Magazine, will oblige

A STAFFORDSHIRE FARMER.

March 10th, 1800.

ABSTRACT of PROFESSOR THO. BUGGE'S JOURNEY to PARIS, in the Year 1798 and 1799.

(Translated from the GEOG. EPHEM.)

IN consequence of the invitation of the French government to all the neutral powers, and to those allied with France, Mr. BUGGE, Professor of Astronomy at Copenhagen, was sent to Paris by the Danish government; to assist at the deliberations of the commissioners of the French National Institute, and of the other foreign commissioners, relative to a fundamental unity of weights and measures. M. Buggé has published an account of his journey, which will prove a most acceptable present to the mathematician and natural philosopher, to the geographer and statistician. For, when so great a mathematician and natural philosopher as Mr. Buggé undertakes a literary journey to Paris, where the mathematical and physical sciences in
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nomers had been his correspondents; it cannot be doubted, that he will bring back with him important observations, and a treasure of the most authentic and accurate particulars. His mission from his sovereign, his personal merit, and his name, would every where procure him easy access and an honourable reception. We hope, therefore, to deserve the thanks of our readers, by communicating to them interesting extracts from so excellent a publication, especially as it is written in the Danish language, which is understood by few in this country*.

Mr. Buggé left Copenhagen on the 29th of July 1798, and proceeded through Seeland, Fühnen, Schleswig and Holstein, Osnabruck, Munster, Weiel, a part of Belgium, Löwen, Brussels, Valenciennes, Bouchain, Cambray, Chantilly, to Paris, where he arrived on the 18th of August. His observations are not communicated in the form of a diary, but in letters; in which all the information which the author collected at different times relative to different objects, is placed collectively under one point of view.

LETTER I. JOURNEY from COPENHAGEN to ALTONA.

The new high roads in Seeland and Fühnen, are excellent; as even as the floor of a room, so that one passes along them with the greatest conveniency. On the contrary, the greatest part of the public roads in Germany, Belgium, and France, are so roughly paved, that the jolting of the carriage but too often becomes almost intolerable. In some places of Seeland threshing-machines have been erected, which in one hour thresh and completely clean from 8 to 10 tons of corn, and do not in the least spoil the straw. But as they cost from 5 to 700 rix-dollars, they are applicable only to large estates. The Danish Society of Rural Economy has offered a prize for the best invention of a similar machine on a less extensive scale, so as to be fit for small farms.

LETTER II. JOURNEY from ALTONA to WESEL.

Mr. Buggé complains of the slow progress of travellers, by means of the extra-post-coaches in the electorate of Hanover, and of the rudeness and impudence of the postilions. On the contrary, he observes, that numerous plantations of trees in that

country prove, that there are good regulations relative to the forests, and that they are under the care of intelligent and active men. But he found that there and in Osnabruck agriculture had for the last 22 years been very little ameliorated. On the contrary, all the provinces of Denmark have, during that period, been considerably improved. Every where the traveller discovers proofs of the growing prosperity of the peasantry in that kingdom, and agriculture approaches more and more to perfection. In the economical history of other states no instance occurs, that can bear comparison with the rapid progress of rural economy in Denmark.

LETTER III. JOURNEY from WESEL to BRUSSELS.

On the extensive heath behind Gueldres, there are many large pieces of ground inclosed with hedges, and planted with pines, oaks, and birch, which are of different ages. These excellent plantations, surpassed in beauty by few in other countries, do great honour to the former Prussian Board of Forests. Places likewise occur here, which are diligently cultivated by colonists.

LETTER IV. STAY in BRUSSELS, and JOURNEY thence to PARIS.

The central school for the department of Dyle, which, as likewise the public library, is established in the palace of the late governor-general, is divided into three classes. In the first class, *François* teaches drawing; *Wanderfleggen*, natural history; *Lesbroussart*, the ancient languages: in the second class, *Ghiesbreght* mathematics; and *Van Mons*, natural philosophy and chemistry: in the third class, *Hensclling*, general grammar; *Bouille*, the belles-lettres; *Guise*, history; and *D'Outrepont* legislation. The library was formed from the collections of books belonging to the Belgian emigrants and the suppressed monasteries; it is best supplied with works relative to history; but is not particularly rich in mathematicians and natural historians:—the manuscripts are important, especially for the elucidation of the history of the Netherlands. Two beautiful copies of Cicero and Terence, written on parchment, were shewn to Mr. Buggé. *Lasserno*, the librarian, told him that the library contained 120,000 volumes; but this appeared to be rather too high a number. On the road from Brussels to Paris, Mr. B. saw, indeed, many women and children working in the fields; but could not perceive, that there was a considerable deficiency of men. In no country saw he the draught-horses so unmercifully treated as in France. Bouchain is a very strong particular

* A translation of the entire work is in the press, and will speedily appear, in two volumes duodecimo. The second volume has not yet been noticed in the *Geographical Ephemeris of Gotha*, from which work this Analysis has been translated.

particular flourish; and where, for many years, some of the most eminent astro-fortification. By means of well-contrived sluices, the greatest part of the circumjacent tract of country may be laid under water: and, therefore, it would be very difficult to invest and take this town.

LETTER V. PRIMARY SCHOOLS, CENTRAL SCHOOLS, and POLYTECHNIC SCHOOLS.

In the small towns and in the country, little has yet been done for the primary instruction of youth; who, for the most part, grew up without any instruction at all. As for the normal schools, in which the future schoolmasters were to be formed, it was soon discovered that they produced no considerable advantages, and that the plan of them was wrong and defective. They were accordingly suppressed, before they had existed one year. The schools which have hitherto been instituted are the central schools, the polytechnic schools, and the schools for the public service. Mr. B. has here inserted the essential parts of the law, relative to the first; and thinks it a defect of the plan that ethics and geography are omitted, and that the scholars are instructed from the age of 14 to 16 in the abstract sciences, and first from the age of 16 to 18 in history. In Paris there are three central schools, which all have good libraries, collections of mathematical instruments and philosophical apparatus's, and botanic gardens. The other central schools, of which Mr. B. has given a list, amount to 97; of which, however, 40 were not yet organised. In some of them likewise single professors, libraries, and collections of instruments, were still wanting. In none of them are teachers of foreign languages appointed. Lalande, on his return from his journey into Germany, recommended to the minister of the interior the institution of professorships for teaching the German language. The literati of Paris apply now, more than formerly, to the study of foreign languages; and Mr. B. became acquainted with several learned men who spoke the German fluently:—as for instance, Bourgoing; Cuvier, professor of natural history; and Coquebert, professor of history. In each central school there is only one professor for all the ancient languages: and only two hours every day are devoted to giving instructions in them to the scholars of from 12 to 14 years of age. Several of the most celebrated philologists of Paris complained, that ancient literature was not only neglected but even despised. In the central schools the professors merely read lectures: they give no themes or tasks

to the scholars, nor examine them about their performance of them. Consequently they cannot regularly and solidly learn the elements of the sciences. Mr. B. was present at the public probationary examinations, and found that the greatest part had indeed learned something, but possessed not much solid and well-grounded knowledge. At the end of the year the Directory nominated commissioners to examine into the state of the central schools in the departments. These assured Mr. B. that in most places they had found them in a middling condition. They held it to be of the utmost importance, that proper books of instruction should be composed, and generally introduced: and complained, that in several departments the schools were but little frequented. These imperfections may however be by degrees removed; and it cannot be denied, that the central schools, even in their present state, produce a great deal of good. The pupils of the *polytechnic schools* are taken from the central schools, after having undergone a previous examination as to their progress in mathematics. Others however are admitted, if they possess the requisite knowledge and qualifications. The number of pupils amount to about 360. The usual course of studies lasts three years, and the school is accordingly divided into three classes. Dehauchamps is the director, and Le Brun and Lermine administrators. The school possesses a well-ordered philosophical apparatus, which is kept in repair and augmented by three artists, who receive a salary for that purpose. The library contains about 10,000 volumes, and is diligently visited by the pupils. There are besides a large hall fitted up for a drawing-school, two beautiful large chemical laboratories, and some mechanical workshops. In the days of the assignats, 12,000 livres were allowed to each of the pupils, but now they receive only 200 livres annually. For the year 7, the minister of the interior demanded 394,133 francs, to defray the expences of this school: and that sum was deservedly bestowed on an institution so excellent in every respect, which forms for the state so many able and learned men. At the close of the lectures, such of the pupils as have finished the course of studies, and wish to be admitted into the school for the public service, or to exercise any art or profession which requires the knowledge of mathematics and natural philosophy, are publicly examined. Mr. B. was present at such an examination: Laplace and Bessut were examiners; and most of the

the pupils had actually learned a great deal. The *Journal d'école polytechnique* contains the decrees relative to the school, the plan of the lectures delivered there, and dissertations written by the professors and pupils.

LETTER VI. SCHOOLS for the PUBLIC SERVICE.

(*Ecoles de service publique, ou Ecoles d'application*). Only such as have gone through the examination at the polytechnic school, and have there been found sufficiently qualified, can be admitted into one of these schools, where the pupils immediately receive a salary; and are thence, as occasions present themselves, promoted to offices in the public service. The schools are: 1. *The schools for roads and bridges*. Trudaine was, in the time of the monarchy, the first founder of this school; and Perronet contributed considerably to its improvement: their busts are therefore placed in the hall of the school. The collection of models is excellent, and well arranged. The library consists of about 2500 volumes of mathematical works, chiefly treating of hydrostatics, hydraulics, and of the construction of high roads, bridges, canals, &c. The number of pupils was 50, of whom 36 receive annually 840 francs. The course of instruction lasts commonly two years, and at the end of it the students undergo a probationary examination, being obliged to solve practical questions, and execute models of works proposed to them as a task, of which performances Mr. B. saw some beautiful specimens. Chezy and Prony were directors, and Le Sage inspector, of this excellent institution. 2. *The School of the Mines*. It has a beautiful, large, and rich collection of minerals, which fills six large rooms. There is likewise a good collection of designs and models of pits and of the instruments and machinery necessary for the working of mines. The pupils amount to 20. The excellent laboratory is under the care of Vauquelin, who has here, in conjunction with Fourcroy, made so many important discoveries in the new chemistry. The two sisters of the latter, who assist their brother and Vauquelin in their chemical operations, shewed the laboratory to Mr. Buggé. Haüy, who is superintendant of the collection of minerals, is employed in composing a large and complete mineralogy, in which the distinguishing characteristics of each mineral with regard to external appearance, or to the forms of the crystals, or its chemical analysis and

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component parts, are indicated. He possesses two small instruments, to determine small degrees of magnetism and electricity. This school is intended to be only a *theoretical* school; a *practical* one is to be instituted at Giromagry in the department of the Upper Rhine, in the vicinity of mines. But till it can be organised, the *école de mines* in Paris, is so constituted, as to be at the same time a *practical* school. The school of the mines publishes the *Journal des Mines*. 3. *The geographical school*, under the direction of Prony, consists of 20 pupils, who are likewise selected from those who have finished the course studies in the polytechnic school. All the knowledge requisite for composing of plans and maps, is here taught; and the pupils are examined before their dismissal. 4. *The school of Naval Architecture* (*Ecole des ingénieurs de vaisseaux*) existed in Paris long before the revolution; and the directors admitted into it whomsoever they pleased: but in 1798 it was decreed, that none should be eligible, but such as had studied in the polytechnic school. Each pupil receives an annual stipend of 1500 francs. Every year five pupils may be admitted from private docks, who are instructed in the proper manner of constructing merchant-ships.—Borda and Dudin were the directors; Laplace is examiner; Filz, professor of mathematics; and Pomet, professor of naval architecture. Deparcieu teaches here experimental physics, and Fourcroy chemistry. Mr. B. considers the instruction of the two last professors superfluous, as the pupils had already twice attended lectures on these sciences, in the central and polytechnic schools. 5. *The schools of gunnery*. The large preparatory school is at Chalons sur-Marne, and is under the direction of a chief of brigade, and of a chief of battalion. The professors are, two captains of artillery, two teachers of natural philosophy, two teachers of mathematics, two teachers of fortification, and a drawing master. Laplace is examiner. The pupils who intend to serve in the corps of artillery, must study at least two years in the polytechnic school; and are, after having undergone a probationary examination, appointed to the regiments of artillery, and obliged to pursue the study of their art in the *schools of application* of the regiments. These schools of application are established at La Fere, Besançon, Grenoble, Metz, Strasburg, Douai, and Auxonne: in each of them is a professor of mathematics, a repeater, and a drawing-master. Two more such

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schools

schools were to be erected, at Toulouse, and at Rennes; but they are not yet organised. The great school at Chalons, will probably be transferred to Paris after the conclusion of peace. 6. The *school of fortification* (Ecole des ingenieurs militaires), with which the *school for teaching the art of mining or sapping* has been united, is at Metz. The number of pupils is limited to 20, and they must all be selected from the students of the polytechnic school. If, on examination, they are found properly qualified and admitted, they immediately are raised to the rank of second-lieutenant, and receive pay accordingly. This school is under the superintendence of a general, and two chiefs of brigade. 7. Three *marine schools* are established, at Brest, Toulon, and Rochefort. The pupils are admitted, after a previous examination as to their knowledge of arithmetic, algebra, geometry, statics, and navigation. Concerning the professors and the plan of instruction in these schools, Mr. B. could acquire no information. Agreeably to the law, a corvette should be annually fitted out for the practical instruction of the pupils: perhaps, the war prevents this plan from being carried into execution. 8. The *schools of navigation* are instituted for forming good pilots and navigators, and instructing officers of the navy, and those belonging to merchants-ships, in mathematics and hydrography. These schools have remained in the same state as before the revolution: only it has been decreed, that two new ones should be instituted, at Morlaix, and at Arles.

LETTER VII. *Of the SCHOOLS for the ART of HEALING, and for the BELLE-LETTERS; and of the COLLEGE DE FRANCE.*

The *school of medicine* (Ecole de medicine, or de santé,) possesses beautiful and large collections of anatomical preparations, and surgical instruments, a large library, a magnificent amphitheatre, and a beautiful chemical laboratory. To teach the different branches of medicine, 20 professors are appointed, two for each branch. There is likewise a designer and a modeller in wax. A magnificent hall is building for the library. The students are reckoned to amount to from 1000 to 1200.—The apothecaries of Paris had already in 1777 formed themselves into a college, which received the sanction of the law. They have a laboratory and a botanic garden, where public instruction is given in chemistry, pharmacy, and na-

tural history; and the most diligent students receive prizes annually, at the close of the lectures. In the 5th year of the republic, this institution was confirmed under the name of the *free school of Pharmacy*. The *free pharmaceutical society* consists of 123 ordinary, and 52 corresponding members; and publishes a *Journal of Pharmacy*. In the *military hospital of instruction*, half-yearly courses of chemical lectures are read. In the middle of August the students are examined, those who have made the greatest progress are rewarded with honorary prizes. —The *national school of architecture* has a professor of geometry, and a professor of architecture. The *Collège de France* is almost the only establishment for public instruction, which has not been changed in consequence of the revolution.—Lalande is inspector, and at the same time professor of astronomy. Here all the mathematical and many of the medical sciences, chemistry, natural-history, politics, ethics, the ancient and oriental languages, poetry, and French literature, are taught by men of the greatest merit and celebrity. The number of professors is 17, besides the inspector. At the opening of the course of lectures, there is annually a solemn meeting, in which several of the professors pronounce orations.

LETTER VIII. *Of the NATIONAL MUSEUM of NATURAL HISTORY.*

It was formerly called the *Jardin du Roi*; and consists of a botanic garden, a theatre and library for natural history, a menagerie of living animals, and an amphitheatre, where the lectures are read. The botanic garden is 320 toises long, and 110 broad; an excellent new forcing-house and orangery are nearly finished. This garden is very rich in exotic plants and trees, and the botanic gardens of the central schools are supplied from it; and the farmer may here receive plants that are useful in rural economy or in manufactures, and the poor patient medicinal herbs. The *theatre for natural history* contains, in four large apartments, fishes, birds, conchylia, insects, minerals, and specimens of the different kinds of stone, arranged in cases with glass doors. A separate apartment is allotted for vegetables, and specimens of the different kinds of trees; and here Tournefort's herbarium is preserved. Le Vaillant has transmitted a part of his birds to the museum; but some folks of credibility assert, that he retained the best and rarest for himself. Mr. B. saw here again the rare articles which he had seen twenty-one years before in the collection

collection of the Stadtholder at the Hague. The library contains 10,000 volumes. In the *menagery* are kept many rare animals; and among them the bears from Bern, and the elephants from Holland. Jussieu is head-director. Twenty-four professors and other attendants dwell in the buildings belonging to the museum. A number of chests filled with valuable natural curiosities, from the conquered countries, lie yet unopened. Additional buildings must be erected before their contents can be arranged.

LETTER IX. *Of the CENTRAL MUSEUM of the ARTS in PARIS, and of the MUSEUM of the FRENCH SCHOOL at VERSAILLES.*

All the foreign works of art, and all such as were brought from the conquered countries, are placed in the *central museum*, where they are zealously employed in putting them in order. Mr. B. gives us a list of the Italian paintings, as they were at two different times publicly exhibited; but, according to the report of the administrators, many of the master-pieces were much damaged; which must likewise be the case with many of the statues brought from Italy. The number of Italian pictures amounts to 223. In the large hall of the central museum, there is now an annual exhibition of the productions of living artists and their pupils. The museum of the paintings of the French school at Versailles is formed from the spoils of the monasteries, churches, and the collections of the kings and emigrants. It fills eight large apartments, and is well arranged.

LETTERS X. XI. and XII. *Of the NATIONAL OBSERVATORY at PARIS.*

The Danes were the first nation in Europe who erected observatories for astronomical purposes. The observatory at Copenhagen was finished in 1637; and it was not till thirty years after, that the observatories of Paris and Greenwich were built almost at the same time. The architect of that of Paris was the celebrated Perrault; but he paid more regard to the beauty of the edifice, and to his architectural whims, than to the wants of astronomy. Towards the end of the French monarchy, the observatory had been suffered to fall much to decay; the instruments were in part so old, that it was become absolutely necessary to procure new and more perfect ones. Count *Cassini de Thury*, at that time director of the observatory, had represented this to the government, and began to supply the deficiencies. But the revolution drove him from

the observatory; and the edifice and instruments suffered much during the reign of terrorism. After that period of fury was past, they began to give the necessary repairs to the observatory, and such instruments are now to be placed in it as are suitable to the present perfection of the science. When Mr. B. first visited the observatory, he found below in a kind of roomy and well furnished cellar a door open, and an old man sitting at a table in the cellar. He took him for the porter; and inquired after Mechain, Delambre, and Bouvard. The answer was, that the former two were gone to Perpignan. In the mean time, Mr. B. observed that the old man had papers with geometrical figures and algebraical calculations lying before him. He asked him, therefore, "if he amused himself with geometry and algebra?" "Yes, in part," replied the old man, "but astronomy chiefly engages my attention. I was formerly astronomer of the observatory: but you see they have hunted me down into this cellar!" "Your name?" "*Jéaurat*."—"And I am Buggé from Copenhagen, your colleague, who highly esteem you, and am well acquainted with your former labours." It gave Mr. B. great pleasure to have become personally acquainted with this deserving man, who, as well as others, had during the revolution been supplanted by younger rivals, of superior faculties, though not always by those best qualified. This senior of 72 years of age has nothing to subsist on but the salary of the youngest member of the National Institute, which amounts to 1200 francs, two small apartments on the ground floor, and a small garden. He declined shewing the observatory to Mr. B. who has given a circumstantial and accurate description of it, and of all the instruments in it. The observatory is now under the direction of the *Board of Longitude*, by whose order Bouvard gave Mr. B. a great curiosity, viz. a copy of the large chart of the moon, twenty inches in diameter, which James Dominic Cassini caused to be engraved after a series of observations during nine years, from 1671 to 1680. His descendant, the Cassini now living, reduced this chart, in 1788, to a diameter of eight inches, and had impressions of it taken with colours. Both these maps are much more like the moon, than that of Tobias Mayer. Mechain and Bouvard dwell at the observatory, and make the observations, which are faithfully recorded in well regulated protocols. Messier and Delambre do not reside there: but have small observatories

at their own houses. Cassini lost by the revolution his office and income, was confined more than a year in prison, and saved only his life, and a small estate, which he had inherited from his ancestors. There the worthy man still lives with his family, upon a scanty income. Some are of opinion, that the ambition, envy, and egotism of certain other astronomers contributed much to drive him, as well as Jeaurat, from the observatory. Of the present four astronomers of the observatory, none is subject to the control of the other; they have all equal rights and privileges. Mr. B. justly condemns this regulation, and thinks it may be productive of disagreeable contentions; for what must ensue, if all the four should wish to observe the same phenomenon at the same time and with the same instruments? If indeed there were a separate set of instruments for each of them, the regulation would be excellent; but, as that is not the case, it would have been better to have done here as in all the other observatories of Europe, where one only is chief astronomer, and the others labour with, and under, him. Besides the large National Observatory, there are other public and private ones in Paris, on a less extensive scale. The former belong to the Military School and to the Collège de France; the latter to Messier and Delambre. The observatory at the Military School was put in order by Jeaurat; and, in the sequel, Lalande was appointed director of it. Here Lalande has several apartments, though he does not reside in them; and here, in conjunction with his nephew, François Lalande, he observes the many thousands of stars, which almost all escape the naked eye. The observatory of the Collège de France is likewise under the direction of Lalande, who resides there. It seems that this great astronomer has lost much of his credit in Paris, and that sufficient justice is not done to his merit.

LETTER XIII. *The BUREAU de LONGITUDE, the GEOGRAPHICAL COMPTOIR, the NATIONAL LIBRARY, and the LIBRARIES of the ARSENAL and the PANTHEON.*

The *Bureau de Longitude* is formed upon a more extensive plan, and possesses greater authority, than the English board of the same name. It has the superintendence over the national observatory, the observatory at the military school, and all the instruments belonging to the nation. The members of the commission are men of the greatest celebrity: Lagrange and La-

place; Lalande, Mechain, and Delambre; Borda and Fleurieu; Buache; Caroché; François Lalande, and Bouvard. These meet regularly once in every decade.—The *Board of Geography, or of Land-surveying* (*Bureau de Catastre*), is under the direction of the excellent Prony. The geographers employed by this board are all taken from the geographical school. All geographical and topographical measurements and descriptions, the geographical maps and plans of woods, canals, &c. the statistical calculations of square contents, of population, &c. are here executed. To it is likewise committed the calculating of the tables of lines according to the centesimal system, 100 degrees to a quadrant, 100 minutes to a degree, and 100 seconds to a minute; which is performed with the greatest simplicity and accuracy. These new tables are printed with stereotypes, and will be the most complete and accurate work of the kind. The maps by Cassini lie here neglected in a heap; no impression of them can be obtained: perhaps the government prevents the circulation of them at present for fear they might be useful to the insurgents. Cassini complains bitterly that all his petitions to have his losses made good are disregarded. The edifice for the *National Library* is 85 toises long, and 20 broad. Mr. B. found here, as long as the weather continued mild, constantly from forty to fifty persons, and some of them ladies, occupied with reading. No books are lent out. The library contains, according to the assertion of the librarian, Caperronnier, about 300,000 volumes. The manuscripts amount to 80,000, and are well arranged. Two rooms are filled with a large collection of prints. There is also a valuable collection of antiques and coins. Millin reads public lectures on archeology four times in every decade; but complains that this branch of science is now wholly neglected and despised. Annexed to the library is a *school for the living Oriental languages*, where the Persian, Malay, learned and common Arabic, and the Turkish and Tartarian languages are publicly taught. The *Library of the Arsenal*, which formerly belonged to the Count d'Artois, contains about 75,000 printed books, and 6000 manuscripts. The *Library of the Pantheon* consists of 100,000 printed volumes, and 2000 manuscripts. The dépôts of books that belonged to those who have been executed or emigrated, of which there are three, are gradually put in order, and the books distributed among the libraries of other insti-

institutes in Paris and in the departments.

LETTER XIV. *The NATIONAL INSTITUTE.*

The plan of this institution comprehends all the arts and sciences partitioned among the former different academies, as likewise logic, ethics, and political economy. There are 144 members in Paris, and an equal number of associates in the departments. The Institute may likewise admit eighty foreign associates; but they have not yet been chosen. It is divided into sections and classes, of which Mr. B. gives a circumstantial account, with a list of the names of all the members of the first class. Each class assembles twice in each decade, and elects a president and two secretaries, whose office lasts six months. On the fifth day of the first decade of each month, the three classes assemble together, and the oldest president of them is president of the whole Institute. Four times a year, on the 15th of the months of Vendemiaire, Nivose, Germinal, and Messidor, public meetings are held. Each class annually proposes prize-questions; and in these solemn meetings the answers are made known, and the premiums distributed. The three united sections of painting, sculpture, and architecture, chuse the pupils, who are sent to Rome at the expence of the republic. The Institute should likewise chuse two young men to travel for three years in France and foreign countries, for the purpose of studying rural economy. Six members of the Institute itself are also to travel at the public expence; but, probably from want of money, none of these literary expeditions has yet been undertaken. On his arrival in Paris Mr. B. received from the then president of the physical and mathematical class a printed card, on one side of which was, "*Citoyen Buggé, membre et commissaire de l'Institute National des Sciences et des Arts;*" on the other side, "*Le Citoyen Buggé, commissaire des poids et mesures, envoyé de Dannemark.*" As long as he staid in Paris, he had free admission to all the meetings of the Institute and of the different classes; and highly praises the politeness and friendship of the most celebrated members towards him. The library contains about 16,000 volumes, among which are the Memoirs and Transactions of *ci devant* French Academies, and of foreign literary societies. There is likewise a collection of machines and models. Mr. B. gives an account of some of the meetings at which he was present. Once an essay by a certain consul Felix was

read. Desessartz, the physician, inquired who was the author; and when the president named him, the former exclaimed with the jovial mien peculiar to him, *Felix qui scripsit, infelix qui audit!* When a foreigner or a Frenchman sends any of his works to the Institute, the president always appoints a learned member, well versed in the branch of science of which he treats, to examine it; he makes concise extracts from it, which he reads to the Institute. These abridgments are always well and impartially written; and give a faithful sketch of the contents of the work.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Beg leave once more to call the attention of your numerous readers, to the subject of Neglected Biography. I have to thank many of your correspondents for some interesting and valuable communications, in answer to my occasional inquiries; but I have to lament, that many of those inquiries still remain unnoticed; and that the subjects of them, though men deserving of memorial, are likely to pass away into the gulph of oblivion, without the slightest record to shew, that

"Such men were,

"And were most precious to us."

I have endeavoured to recover the names of many eminent characters, and to preserve the memory of them in my BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY, recently published; and it affords me satisfaction to reflect, that my inquiries have enabled me to do some justice to so many worthy characters; but still I am conscious, that there are some errors and omissions in that work, which I earnestly wish to see filled up: and possibly there may be many errors, which your correspondents will enable me to correct. I, therefore, request again communications on the subject of neglected Biography, and such further information as may render my work more complete, from your intelligent readers.

And am, your's, &c.

London, May 15.

J. WATKINS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following is a receipt for making vinegar; and, in my opinion, is not less cheap and simple in its ingredients and method of preparation, than any you have inserted in your Magazine. I have seen it frequently tried; and, when properly conducted, never knew it fail.

To

To every nine quarts of boiling water put two pounds of treacle, and mix them well together. Pour this mixture into a vessel, containing a pretty large quantity of cowslips; and, after it has stood long enough to become sufficiently cool for working, infuse into it a gill of yeast. Let the top of the vessel be covered with a slate or tile; and keeping it exposed to the sun's rays, or placed near a fire, stir or shake it up every now and then; and then at the end of three months it will be proper for use, and may be bottled off. But the longer you keep it in the vessel, before it is bottled, the stronger it will be. It will serve for pickling.

Ravenstonedale.

JOHN ROBINSON.

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YOUR correspondent who disserted on the feast of Purim, Vol. IX. p. 315, evidently felt embarrassment from the circumstance, that Esther is explicitly declared to have become the wife of Ahasuerus, and the queen of Persia; whereas Darius is not stated to have married an obscure Jewess, nor to have been much influenced by any of his queens, except Atossa and Artistona, who were both (Herodot. Thalia, 88) daughters of Cyrus. In order to connect Esther with one of these princesses, your correspondent seems to have projected a re-translation of the seventh verse of the second chapter, and to have supposed it liable to this interpretation: "*He, that is to say, Esther, his uncle's daughter, had the nursing of Hadassah.*" Even if this awkwardness were admissible, on what grounds would he substitute throughout the rest of the book the name of Hadassah; or, how would he account, on probable principles of human nature, for the lasting and complete influence of the nurse and the foster-father over the queen? A different solution appears then to be requisite; if the events of the book of Esther are to be applied to the times of Darius, as the massacre undoubtedly must.

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bohs; and served to corroborate the allegiance of governors, who had often the name and always the authority of kings. Cambyfes, although wedded to two of his sisters, solicited also in marriage the daughter of Amasis (Thalia 1.), whom Cyrus had raised to the government of Egypt. Darius, although previously united to a daughter of Gobryas (Polymnia 2), married also two daughters of Cyrus, a daughter of Smerdis, and a daughter of Artanes (Thalia 88; Polymnia 78 and 224). Cyrus therefore is likely to have married into the royal family of Palestine, as a mean of attaching the province; and especially at the period of that attempt to restore Jerusalem and regain the allegiance of the Jews, which was made by Zerubbabel, whose sudden favor at the Persian court, whose exaltation to the prejudice of Zedekiah's descendants, and whose liberal patronage by Cyrus (Ezra III. 7.), indicate a new and a very confidential connexion.

The pedigree of Zerubbabel is thus given in 1 Chronicles (III. 19.), from his royal ancestor.—Josiah, Jehoiakim, Jeconiah, Pedaiah, Zerubbabel and Shimei.

From Zerubbabel descended Meshullam, Hananiah, Shelomith, and others; from his brother Shimei, it should seem, descended (Esther II. 5.) Jair, the father of Mordecai; so that Zerubbabel was the great uncle of Mordecai. The name Pedaiah must be an error; for Zerubbabel is called, in Ezra, the son of Shealtiel; and Shimei, in Esther, the son of Rish: possibly this genealogy should be read, with a change of the name Assir:—Jeconiah, Rish, Salathiel, Zerubbabel and Shimei.

It is not easy to suggest a more probable reason for the high favor of Zerubbabel, than the marriage of his daughter to the Persian sovereign; nor is it easy to suggest any other reason, at all probable, for the solitary recurrence of the feminine name Shelomith, in this genealogy (1 Chron. III. 19.), than that she was the person selected for the imperial alliance. Some great distinction must have rendered the name of Shelomith nationally interesting to the Jews, or it would not have been inserted in the national archives contrary to establish edusage. The epithalamium commonly called Solomon's Song, not having been composed until Tirzah was become a residence (VI. 4.) of the royal house of Palestine, cannot relate to any prince prior to Baasha (1 Kings XV. 21.) and consequently not to Solomon himself: it alludes to the marriage of a Shelomith (VI.

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It is however expressly stated, that Esther (II. 15, and IX. 29,) was the daughter of Abihail. This testimony it would be difficult to weaken. Is the objection fatal? Is the whole pedigree of Artistona from Cyrus an afterthought to ennoble a favorite mistress?

Another epithalamium occurs in the Book of Psalms, which is singularly well adapted for the marriage of Darius and Esther. It is inscribed to the chief musician in Shushan, where the marriage (Esther II. 5,) was celebrated. It describes the royal bridegroom (Psalm XLV. 2 and 3,) as the fairest and bravest of men, almost in the words of the inscription concerning Darius, preserved (Melpomene 91.) by Herodotus. The bride is represented as differing in religion and nation from her husband, and is advised to forget this difference, to conform. An allusion occurs (v. 16.) to the misfortunes of her fathers, which can apply to no Jewish princess before the captivity; but of her

children it is said, "thou mayest make them princes in all the earth," which could scarcely be predicated unless of a queen of Persia. In this poem Esther (for to her marriage surely it must be allowed to relate) is called "the king's daughter."

During the anarchy which succeeded the death of Cyrus, and which continued until the reduction of Babylon by Darius, no doubt the royal establishments were dispersed; and the several ladies of the household (the threescore queens and fourscore concubines*, if the numbers of a poet can be trusted) retired to the houses of their natural protectors, their nearest married male relations. Had the Babylonian name of Hananiah, the brother of Shelomith, instead of Shadrach (Daniel I. 7.), been Abihail, one might suppose Esther, along with her mother, to have sought an asylum under his roof; and to have been adopted by him, as a daughter, before his death devolved the charge on Mordecai. Was Meshullam perhaps, or some other brother of Shelomith, this protector, and so called? The supposition is very natural, and does away the only remaining difficulty, the denomination given to Esther of Abihail's daughter.

On the supposition then that Vashti is the Atossa, and Esther the Artistona, of Herodotus, the Jewish and Greek accounts can wholly be reconciled.

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ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT of the CARDINAL DUKE of YORK, UNCLE to the LATE PRETENDER, now living at ROME.

HENRY BENEDICT STUART, titular Duke of York, was born in Rome the 6th of March, 1725. He was the younger son of the famous Pretender, better known under the name of the *Chevalier de St. George*, and consequently the grandson of King James II. His royal ancestors, as well as their misfortunes, are too well known to all our readers to require mention of them in this place.

Prince Henry evinced from his earliest age a great predilection for the ecclesiastical state; and in this he was warmly seconded by his father, who entertained not the least doubt but that by this means he would occupy some considerable dignities in the church. He was not mistaken; for as soon as he ascended the superior orders,

in 1747, the immortal Pope Benedict XIV. bestowed upon him the red-hat. He was at that time but little above twenty-two years of age.

It is remarkable, and equally true, that many Romans, and a vast number of Italians, now in their old age, recollect, with the most lively sense of pleasure, the enthusiastic joy which the promotion of Prince Henry to the purple gave birth to. Several circumstances tended to render it really an uncommon event. An English Cardinal had not been seen in the sacred college ever since the reformation; James II. was spoken of with regret, honour, and gratitude. The Pretender resided in Rome under the name of James III. and thus the ancient and reiterated misfortunes of the royal family of Stuart became fresher in memory, and more interesting; added to which, the Prince had the

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Prince Henry evinced from his earliest age a great predilection for the ecclesiastical state; and in this he was warmly seconded by his father, who entertained not the least doubt but that by this means he would occupy some considerable dignities in the church. He was not mistaken; for as soon as he ascended the superior orders,

in 1747, the immortal Pope Benedict XIV. bestowed upon him the red-hat. He was at that time but little above twenty-two years of age.

It is remarkable, and equally true, that many Romans, and a vast number of Italians, now in their old age, recollect, with the most lively sense of pleasure, the enthusiastic joy which the promotion of Prince Henry to the purple gave birth to. Several circumstances tended to render it really an uncommon event. An English Cardinal had not been seen in the sacred college ever since the reformation; James II. was spoken of with regret, honour, and gratitude. The Pretender resided in Rome under the name of James III. and thus the ancient and reiterated misfortunes of the royal family of Stuart became fresher in memory, and more interesting; added to which, the Prince had the

the peculiar advantage of being a handsome young man, the most so perhaps among the higher clergy of Rome. It is also recollected with what a lively sense of respect and tenderness he was regarded by all foreigners who crowded to Rome during the grand ceremony of the jubilee of 1750. He was one of the chief objects of their attention, and no one could leave Rome without the satisfaction of seeing him. It was very common to hear the people, crowded in the streets, cry aloud, as soon as the Prince appeared in his carriage, *Ecco il figlio del re Giacomo!* (There is the son of King James!)

A regard for historical truth obliges us to notice in this place, that the Cardinal Duke of York, as well as his elder brother, Prince Charles Edward, the late Pretender, discovered from their youth a taciturnity and atrabilious temper, which has distinguished them in every part of their life. It was generally reported, that Prince Charles had contracted such a disposition from the recollection of the manyfold dangers to which he had been exposed, in his descent on Scotland, after the battle of Culloden; but a similar turn of mind in the Cardinal was less easily accounted for. The former indulged at times in the pleasures of society and innocent dissipation; the latter has constantly withdrawn himself from the world. Whilst the Chevalier de St. George (the assumed James III.) was alive, the young princes were always by him, under the same roof. After his death, each of them lived in separate houses.

Some years after, the Cardinal Duke was appointed Bishop of Frascati, the ancient *Tusculum*, so much renowned for the pleasantness of its situation, and for having been the country-seat of Cicero. The revenues of the bishopric were considerable, and the Cardinal employed them in a manner worthy of the apostolic piety of the primitive church. Preserving little for himself, he employed them in daily charities, in the education of orphans, in the marriages of poor girls, in repairing buildings and gardens belonging to the episcopal seat, in the purchase of books for the use of his clergy, and, above all, for the maintenance of his diocesan seminary, reckoned the best of its kind in the Roman States, and inferior perhaps to none in all Italy.

In the course of a few more years, the Cardinal obtained the important dignity of *Chancellor of the Church*. Though we are not immediately informed of the quality of this very high office, we can safely

assure ourselves, that it approximates in nature and elevation to the same denomination in the secular governments, and reckoned almost in all the monarchies of Europe as one of the seven highest offices of the crown. We can also affirm, that considerable appointments and prerogatives are annexed to this office, among which we may reckon the right of inhabiting the large and superb palace *della Cancellaria*, one of the greatest buildings in Rome.

By the death of Prince Charles, in the year 1787, the Cardinal was actually the last offspring of so many unfortunate kings. He had already attained his 63d year, and had spent his life in the most peaceful and retired way, partly in Rome, partly in his episcopal seat of Frascati. Little did he think that so extraordinary an event as that of 1798 would dispossess him of his wealth and dignity, oblige him to fly, and expose himself to vicissitudes little inferior to those his brother experienced after the battle of Culloden, or to those of his great uncle after the battle of Worcester! He withdrew to Naples in borrowed habiliments, in the midst of distress and danger, and was there supported by the gratitude of the ladies of a convent, of which he had been the protector in Rome. Not a twelvemonth had passed, when he was compelled to leave Naples, to fly to Palermo, and again expose himself to new humiliations and new distresses.

From some German papers, we knew that he and Cardinal Braschi, nephew to his late Holiness, embarked at Palermo for Trieste. And, from a person of great respectability, we were informed, that they had removed from Trieste to Padua, where fourteen cardinals were assembled, under the protection of the Emperor, for the purpose of holding there a conclave, for the election of a new pope, in the apprehension his late holiness might sink under his fatigues and misfortunes, before the establishment of order in Rome.

The Cardinal Duke is now 76 years old. He has not lost the elegant figure and the prepossessing look for which he was always distinguished in his youth. He has likewise preserved his taciturnity and dislike for society. Although he is humane, polite and affable towards people of every description, and extremely exact in the performance of every formality and etiquette in civil ceremonies and visits; he has never been seen in any friendly society, nor has his house ever been opened to what the Italians are fond of, large *conversazioni*. Truth obliges us likewise

to state, that he has carried this turn of mind to self-insulation, bordering on misanthropy. When he rode in his carriage through the streets of Rome, he was constantly reading some papers or pamphlets, in order to avoid the view of the people, and of course the necessity of returning salutes: whenever travelling, he has always wanted to fly in such a manner as to deter postilions from venturing in his service; and in Frascati he was, notwithstanding his eminent virtues and generosity, little beloved by the inhabitants, only because he was too much addicted to a retired life, and was desirous to forbid every public diversion, that might give rise to a clamorous merriment among the people.

MEMOIRS of STEPHEN DE RUMOVSKI, *Privy Counsellor of State and Astronomer to the Emperor of Russia; Member of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, &c.**

IN an age, when the culture of the mind has been generally diffused over all countries and nations, and single individuals tread, in the pursuit of knowledge, the same path that is common to other nations, the differences arising from the characteristic dispositions of a people cannot be very striking. However, a man of science, who shines a rare phenomenon among his countrymen, more forcibly attracts our attention; and we discover in him the peculiarity and originality which spring from the first education, the manners, the relative condition, and the modes of thinking, of every particular nation.

Such a rare phenomenon is STEPHEN DE RUMOVSKI, and the more remarkable, as he is the *first* native Russian who has distinguished himself and acquired celebrity in a department of science, in which he had no predecessor among his countrymen, and only few followers. This very circumstance increases our interest, and causes us to consider the history of his course of studies as important likewise in another point of view, because it falls in a principal period of the literary culture of his countrymen.

RUMOVSKI was born on the 29th of October, 1734, in a village of the province of Wlodimir. The first rudiments of science he acquired in the monastery of St. Alexander Newski, near Petersburg.

* Taken from M. VON ZACH's *Monat. Corresp.* in which publication there is a portrait of M. de Rumovski.
MONTHLY MAG. No. 59.

In the year 1748, he was received, at the expence of the Russian government, among the students of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, where he collected various knowledge; but, from inclination, chiefly applied himself to the study of mathematics. The greatest mathematician of the academy, and in all Russia, was at that time a German, Professor *Richmann*, who in the year 1753 fell a martyr to his zeal in making electrical experiments; being struck dead by a flash of lightning drawn from the clouds by means of a conductor. In the same year that by this melancholy accident Rumovski lost his only instructor, the Imperial Academy appointed him an *Adjunct*; and sent him, in the year 1754, to Berlin, to perfect himself under the direction of the great Euler. He arrived in Berlin a few days after the departure of Lalande, who had there, at the desire of Frederic the Great, made corresponding observations with those of De la Caille at the Cape of Good Hope, to determine the yet uncertain magnitude of the parallax of the moon. Rumovski still laments, that he had missed this so near opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with one of our greatest astronomers, and of forming that friendship which they afterwards could only cultivate by means of an epistolary correspondence. Rumovski was received with the greatest kindness into the house of Euler, in which young Lalande had likewise found the most friendly and instructive reception; they were treated like his own sons: and Rumovski thus expresses himself to the writer of these memoirs*, "The grateful recollection of the benefits I received from my incomparable instructor will be blotted out from my memory only with my last breath." It is affecting to hear from the mouth of the venerable Lalande the description of the affection and solicitude of the family of Euler for the young Lalande, then only nineteen years of age and of an extremely fiery temperament. To this hour, the most intimate friendship unites these two learned men with the immortal Euler's son, the present perpetual secretary of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, with whom they had been, as it were, educated.

Rumovski enjoyed two years the instruction of the greatest mathematician of his time, and was in 1756 recalled to Russia. Immediately after his arrival in Petersburg, he was appointed Professor of

* M. VON ZACH.

Mathematics to the Students of the Academy. Only a man of Rumovski's talents, and a disciple of Euler, could in so short a space of time have become qualified to fill the professorial chair, from which he had himself, so few years before, received the first lessons of the science he was now appointed to teach. He had now lectures to read on mathematics in the Russian language. This had never before been done: there existed not any elementary book of mathematics in that language; he consequently found himself under the necessity of writing one; and an excellent one he wrote, which appeared in print in the year 1760. Rumovski is the *Christian Wolf* of his country: he was the first who diffused, and, as it were, naturalized, the study of mathematics in his native land. Merit so distinguished could not long remain unnoticed. The celebrated Imperial Astronomer *Grifchow*, who was now in a very advanced age, could not point out any person better qualified to succeed him: and of his own accord applied to the Academy to appoint him his Adjunct. This choice was no less honourable to Rumovski than advantageous to the Academy, which unanimously confirmed him in this station, in the year 1760. In the same year *Grifchow* died; and as, in the following, the memorable transit of Venus through the disk of the sun happened, proper measures were taken for observing this important celestial phenomenon, and our Rumovski was for this purpose sent to *Nertschinsk**, in Siberia. Having, after his return, given the Academy, in different treatises, an account of his observation of the transit, and laid before them his investigations and calculations relative to the parallaxes of the sun, he was rewarded, in proof of their satisfaction, with the nomination to the post of Imperial Astronomer of the Academy in 1763.

From this moment Rumovski directed his whole attention to the reparation of the observatory, which had suffered by fire, that at least the moveable instruments might be rendered serviceable. His predecessor *Grifchow* had constantly been of opinion, that it would be better and more advantageous to build an entirely new observatory than to restore the old one, which was not calculated either for the present state of practical astronomy, or for the convenience of the observer. Thus,

* Border-town between Siberia and China, in the government of Irkutski, 678 $\frac{1}{2}$ *wersts* from Petersburg. Formerly the caravans going to China passed through this town.

for instance, the large eight-feet mural quadrant, by Bird, which cannot be placed on too firm a foundation, is erected in the fourth floor of the edifice belonging to the Academy, that floor being allotted for the observatory; and every time the astronomer wishes to make an observation with this magnificent instrument, he is obliged to ascend 120 steps. *Grifchow* left behind him a plan of a new observatory; and had it been carried into execution, Petersburg would have long ago possessed an observatory more suitable to the excellent apparatus of instruments belonging to the Academy, and the English mural quadrant would not so many years have lain useless in its case. Flattering hopes were constantly entertained, that the necessary sum for the erection of the new observatory would be granted; and they were on the point of being realized, when the death of Catherine II. ensued, and with her all expectation of putting the plan in execution vanished. Rumovski, however, improved the old observatory as much as possible, and put it in a serviceable condition.

A short time after the appointment of Rumovski to the place of Imperial Astronomer, Catherine invited Leonard Euler to the Academy of Sciences in Petersburg. The empress wished to introduce a new reform in the Academy, and for this purpose appointed a commission, of which the Eulers, father and son, Staehelin, Kotelnikoff, and our Rumovski, were nominated members, and Count Wlodimir Gregorewitz Orloff president. With the Russian Academy many extensive literary institutions are connected, which require a great number of economical and financial details; and these principally the reform was intended to affect. The deliberations of the committee were held in the French language; but the publication of their deliberations, to those concerned, was necessarily made in the Russian; and this part of the business was wholly committed to Rumovski. Catherine II. had at the same time recommended to the particular attention of Count Orloff the geography of Russia. This geographical department was by the Count entrusted wholly to the elder Euler and to Rumovski. How glorious for the latter to be thus appointed the colleague of his great master. The wonderful memory of Euler supplied the loss of his sight; and his intelligent counsel contributed much to the formation of good maps of the Russian empire; but the editing and revising them, and indeed the chief part of the care and labour

labour of the undertaking fell to the share of Rumovski.

In 1769, the second transit of Venus over the disk of the sun happened. All the powers of Europe sent astronomers to every quarter of the globe, to observe this rare and important phenomenon. On such an occasion, an astronomer of Rumovski's talents and celebrity could not remain idle: the Imperial Academy of Sciences sent him to Kola, in Russian Lapland, where he made this observation with the greatest success. The results he communicated to the learned world in a separate publication, entitled, *Observationes spectantes Transitum Veneris per Discum Solis et Eclipsin Solarem die 23 Maji 3 (Junii) 1769, Kola in Lapponia instituta—Petro-poli, 1769, and in Vol. XIV. of the Petersburg Commentaries.*

On his return from this literary expedition, his sovereign, Catherine II. appointed him director of the studies in the newly erected seminary for the education of young Greeks, who, to the number of two hundred, had been brought from the Archipelago to Petersburg by the victorious Russian fleet. So many avocations did not permit Rumovski to give unremitting attention to astronomy: but he never lost sight of that science; and neglected no important observation. By desire of the Academy, he wrote in the Russian language the whole history of the celebrated transit of Venus, and an account of all the astronomical, geographical, and physical observations, which on that occasion were made in the Russian dominions. For 30 years he has composed for the whole empire the Russian Calendar; and even the few moments of leisure, that his numerous labours left him, he dedicated to his Russian translation of *Euler's Letters to a German Princefs.*

In the year 1774, Count *Wlodimir Orloff* resigned, to the great sorrow of the whole Academy, the direction of it; and, in the following year, *Domaschneff*, chamberlain to the Empress, was nominated his successor. His conduct caused in the committee (of which the Eulers, father and son, had long ceased to be members) very disagreeable disputes and divisions, which afterwards spread throughout the whole body of academicians. These contentions are spoken of in the first volume of the new Commentaries of the Academy: they lasted three years; and Rumovski was obliged to take upon himself the whole charge of the replies, petitions, and justifications of the committee, against the accusations and criminations of *Domaschneff.* The

conducting of this process and the defence of himself and colleagues before the throne was entirely entrusted to Rumovski; and left him no leisure to engage in scientific pursuits; and it is to be lamented, that so intelligent and active a literato should have been under the necessity of throwing away his precious time in so vexatious and thankless a manner. At last, the Empress put an end to this disagreeable affair, by appointing the Princess *Daschkow* directress of the Academy; and ordering, that in future the members of the committee should occupy themselves each with the particular branch of science allotted to him. Rumovski was thus restored to the sciences; and that he might be able to dedicate himself to them without restraint, he resigned the direction of the Greek seminary, and likewise wholly disengaged himself from the geographical department. The new Commentaries of the Petersburg Academy of Sciences contain ample proofs how usefully he has since that time been employed for the promotion of the sciences. But his unwearied activity did not stop here; he likewise assisted in the composition of the Dictionary of the Russian Language, which, in the space of from four to five years was published by the newly-established Russian Academy. He likewise translated, conjointly with *Lepechin*, into Russian the first part of *Buffon's* works. In 1796, the Empress received, as a present from the King of Great Britain, a ten-feet telescope by *Herschel*; and being desirous to make trial of it, and to contemplate the sublime spectacle of the starry heavens, she desired Rumovski to attend her; and on this occasion he had the honour of conversing for hours with his sovereign. Rumovski seized this opportunity to represent to the Empress the wants of astronomy in Russia, and the necessity of building a new observatory; and already were well-founded hopes entertained, that his request would be granted, when the sudden death of Catherine rendered the whole plan abortive. Rumovski wrote at that time, when he had the happiness of entertaining that exalted protectress of the sciences at *Szarfko Zelo*, to the writer of these memoirs as follows, "Our conversation chiefly turned on astronomical subjects: and I was struck with the greatest astonishment at the knowledge which her Majesty manifested in her discourse and questions. I was myself sometimes puzzled with the doubts and queries which she propounded to me, relative to the form of the earth, the libration of the moon, its inequalities, the motion

and return of comets, &c." In proof of her satisfaction, the great Catherine remunerated our Rumovski with magnificent presents, and in a manner highly honourable.

Although Rumovski have now attained an age, when, after having rendered so many services, it is allowable to long for and indulge in repose, yet the activity of his mind has not in the least decreased. He still continues to make the current observations of the heavens; and, not only fulfills his duty as a diligent academican, but dedicates part of his time likewise to instruction extremely important to the state. The Russian admiralty has, by order of the present Emperor *Paul*, sent officers to the White Sea and the Frozen Ocean, to make there nautical and geographical observations. These officers received, during the winter of 1798 and the summer of 1799, astronomical lessons from Rumovski: he taught them the use of the astronomical instruments, with which they were supplied, and at present are fully employed in making observations at the places of their destination.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of MODERN FRENCH AUTHORS, with a RAPID VIEW of their PRINCIPAL WORKS.

AVISSE.

THIS writer proves, that the eyes of the understanding and of the imagination are worth more than those of the body: for, although blind, he has composed an excellent comedy, which has been performed under the title of *Ruse d'Àveugle, par des Àveugles*, and in which he played a part. He has also written a very pretty fable, entitled, *L'Épingle et le Fichu*; another called, *Requête à Benezek* (minister of the interior); and a third, which he denominated an *Épître à ma dernière chemise*. All these are written with taste, and with the true piquancy of wit.

BEAUHARNAIS.

This fair author has lately published, "*Lettres de Stephanie*," with considerable credit to her pen. She had before given the world a specimen of her talents, under the title of "*L'Abeillard supposé*." Mad. Beauharnais is said to be allied to the French conqueror of Italy; but as it is her relationship with the Muses only we enquire into, we shall pass over that circumstance.

LAVALLEE (JOSEPH),

Member of the Society of Arts, Sciences, and Belles Lettres.

This Author has written a Poem on the pictures, with which the French army of Italy has enriched the Museum at Paris; and by this work has acquired considerable reputation. His Canto, entitled "*L'Été*," in his poem *des Saisons*, has been highly applauded whenever it has been read. For this unquestionably valuable production, his partial countrymen have placed him beside the two great poets of this descriptive kind, Thomson and Delille. Some, indeed, from enthusiasm have gone so far as to exalt him above either of them.

DELILLE DESALLE.

This author had obtained considerable celebrity by his "*Philosophie de la Nature ma République*," as also by his "*Histoire des Hommes*;" but his "*Le Vieux de la Montagne*," an oriental history, said to be translated from the Arabic, has greatly added thereto, and is said to be exempt from many of the faults of modern romances.

BEAUMARCHAIS (CARON DE).

A woman reputed for her wit, being asked what she thought of this extraordinary man, answered: *He will be banged, but the cord will break*. The prediction has not been accomplished to the letter; but, if it is recollected, how the author of *The Barbier de Seville*,—*Marriage de Figaro*—*des deux Amis*,—*La Mère coupable*, &c. &c. got through the revolution; we shall be struck with his constant good luck and good address. His political opinion was a problem to all the parties, which he equally sported with. The existence of this man, who has lately expired in his bed, after having acted so great a part, whilst Linguet and other cotemporaries died on the scaffold, exhibits a character of singularity bordering on the romantic, which it will be difficult clearly to develope. The memoirs he has left behind him are greatly esteemed, and eagerly sought after; but should some masterly pen take upon itself one day to give impartial memoirs of Beaumarchais, they will be the more curious, as he had to do with the two governments of 1788 and 1793, and was connected with them in a manner which cannot fail to throw a great light upon the history of these latter times. We may judge of the turn of mind of Beaumarchais, by the inscription he

he put upon the collar of his favorite goat: "*Beaumarchais m'appartient*" (*Beaumarchais belongs to me*). He was buried according to his own directions in his garden, situated upon the boulevards of Paris, near the gate of St. Antoine.

BEFFROY-DE-REIGNIS,

Commonly called *Cousin Jacques*.

It is a proof of good sense to communicate such philosophic truths to the people at large, as may guard them against giving countenance to abuses, or reform without exciting their passions or directing them towards violent measures. *Cousin Jacques*, as he is familiarly called, has been greatly commended for the exercise of his understanding this way in a popular piece entitled "*Nicodème*," wherein he preached a mild tolerance, humanity, and concord, at a period when the revolution inflamed men's minds to an extreme degree. The theatrical pieces of Beffroy, have attached great celebrity to the name of Juliet, and it is to him alone that Paris owes that inimitable actress. All the verses of *Cousin Jacques* are so many lessons of morality, which the poignant wit of a *vaudeville*, renders easy for the memory to retain. His romances are delicate, and he seems formed to be at once amiable and gay, so that it is no wonder he should have acquired what he is so justly entitled to, the appellation of the French *Troubadour*.

LEFRANC.

This poet has newly distinguished himself by several beautiful pieces in the *Pantheon Littéraire*, and other periodical collections: but the fables which he has read at various sittings of the society of Belles Lettres, and which he declines to publish in detail, have more particularly elevated his character as a poet. His touch in poetry is said to be exactly that of *Teniers* in painting.

VITALIS (ANTOINE.)

The fables of this author are read with pleasure, even after those of Lafontaine, of Lamotte, of Pesselier, and of Boissard, and bid fair for carrying his name to posterity.

PAIN (JOSEPH).

The productions of this young poet, first appeared in the *Journal du département de Seine & Oise*: poetries, which shewed the writer to possess goodness of heart and sentiment. He afterwards wrote a pleasing dramatic piece called, "*Apartement à Louer*," represented upon the theatre des *Variétés*, in the *Palais-Egalité*, formerly *Montausier*. This *Apartement* has furnished him with a seat on Mount Parnassus. He has lately read several MS. pieces to the society of Belles Lettres, which have been greatly applauded.

LEROUX (ADRIEN)

Is an officer of engineers, who has employed his leisure hours in composing some beautiful poems, for which occupation it might seem nature had intended him. His first Essays were printed in the *Journal des Dames* in couplets, with an epigrammatic point. Meeting with great applause in those trifles, he resolved to steal more time from military labours and mathematical calculations, and composed a little volume under the appellation of *Les Charmes de la solitude, reveries & contes en vers*. In this work the author has manifested great sensibility, and the possession of a lively imagination.

BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE.

A writer of considerable celebrity said, he should have wished only to have written *Paul et Virginie*; but that if he had composed *Etudes de la Nature*, he would not have written Paul and Virginia, though a work perhaps superior: so easy is it to a man of feeling, well instructed, and endued with the softer affections, to make a pretty romance; but a romance is a trifling thing, by the side of profound researches into nature, and the means of making men happier, and, above all, better: but however that may be, a wise and good man would prefer the having written a few pages of Paul and Virginia, to have been the author of all the congratulatory Odes produced in the last century.

(To be continued.)

From the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

AN OLD ASTROLOGICAL PROPHECY.

PET. TURELLUS, or, according to Jöcher, perhaps more accurately *Turrellus*, *Turreau*, rector of the school of Au-

tun, the place of his nativity, and a great mathematician and astrologer, placed, according to *Joa. Wolfii Lect. memorab. et recond.* t. ii, p. 228, *Lauringæ* 1600 (for there

there is a Frankfort edition of the same work, printed in the year 1671) under the year 1524, the following prophecy relative to France:

Astrologus vates hæc nuncio mæsta, Nepotes:
Corpore qui grandis, rex tertius ordine fra-
trum,

Prædiras edet cædes, Ianio ipse suorum:
Quas propter surget civili Francia bello,
Proh dolor! et procerum præcept cadet ista
duello.

Non erit una fides, non lex, non unicus et
rex:

Multi sed reges, leges et relligiones:
Serviet haud minimis in partes scissa ruinis,
O Deus! a variis sæve lacerata tribunis
Sic ruet infelix per reges Francia cives,
Antea quæ felix per reges Francia dives.

On reading these verses, who can help thinking of the times we have lived to see; however little inclined to acknowledge the astrological second-light of the good rector.

THE MANSION-HOUSE.

The following circumstance concerning the building of the Mansion-House is related by an eminent architect, and affords a happy instance of that good sense and attention to the true interests of religion, for which the citizens of London were once so peculiarly distinguished.

When it was resolved in the common council to build a Mansion-House for the Lord Mayor; Lord Burlington, zealous in the cause of the arts, sent down an original design of Palladio, worthy of its author, for their approbation and adoption.

The first question in court was not whether the design was proper, but whether this same Palladio was a freeman of the City? On this important point great debates arose, and it is hard to say how it might have terminated, had not a worthy deputy arose, and gravely remarked that it was of little consequence to discuss this point, when it was notorious that Palladio was a papist, and incapable of course.

Lord Burlington's proposal was then rejected *nem con*, and the plan of a freeman and a protestant adopted in its place. The person pitched upon, who afterwards carried the plan into execution, was originally a shipwright, and, to do him justice, has never lost sight of his original profession. The front of his Mansion-House has all the resemblance possible to a deep-laden Indiaman, with her stern galleries and gingerbread-work. The stairs and passages within are all stairs and gangways, and the superstructure at top answers

pretty accurately to the idea we usually form of Noah's Ark.

SHAKSPEARE'S COMMENTATORS IMITATED.

"*Stilton Cheese*"—So some of the old copies; yet the 4to, 1600, reads "*Tilton*." But I confess the word *Tilton* gives me no idea. I find *Stilton* to be a village in Huntingdonshire, famous for its cheese—a fact, which clearly evinces the propriety of the reading in the old copy, and justifies my emendation.

Theobald.

Here we have a very critical note! The word *Tilton* can give Mr. Theobald no idea! And it is true, words cannot give a man what nature has denied him. But, though our critic may be ignorant of it, it is well known that, in the days of chivalry, *Tilting* was a very common amusement in this country; and I find that, during the performance of these martial exercises, the spectators were frequently entertained with a sort of cheese, which, from the occasion on which it was made, was called *Tilting*, and by corruption *Tilton* cheese. Mr. Theobald's emendation therefore, as needless and truly absurd, ought by all means to be rejected.

Warburton.

The emendation in my opinion is not more absurd than the remark which the learned annotator has made upon it. There is indeed a stupid error in some of the old copies. But discordant opinions are not always nugatory, and by much agitation the truth is elicited. I think Mr. Theobald's alteration right.

Johnson.

Stilton is a village in Huntingdonshire, on the great North road. *Tilton*, though not so well known, is a village in Leicestershire. In an old collection of songs, black letter, no date, we read "*Tilton's* homely fare," which all critics will allow can only mean cheese. It is an old MS. of which I remember neither the date nor the title, *Tilton* is said to abound in rich pasturage: both which circumstances make it highly probable that our author wrote not, as Mr. Theobald supposes, "*Stilton* but *Tilton*:" though I confess, the passage is not without difficulty.

Steevens.

PRICES of BOOKS before the INVENTION of PRINTING.

In the eleventh century, a French countess agreed to purchase of her chaplain *Haimos Homiliarium*, on the following conditions: "Una vice libri causa centum oves illi dedit, altera vice ipsius libri unum modium frumenti, et alterum sigalis, et tertium

tertium de milio. Iterum hac eadem causa centum oves, altera vice quasdam pelles martirinas. Cumque separavit se à comite, quatuor libratas, ovium emendi causa, ab illa accepit."—*Joa. Mabillon Annal. Ord. St. Bened. t. 4. l. 61, n. 6. Paris 1707, fol. p. 574.*

Donatus Acciajuoli thus writes relative to the price of *Plutarch's Lives*: "Pretium minus octoginta aureis esse non potest;" and soon after: "Ex tractatibus Senecæ jam epistolas invenimus, pro quibus sexdecim aut saltem quindecim petuntur aurei." *Card. Jac. Papiensis Opera, epist. 106, Franc. 1614, fol. p. 542.*

Antonius of Palermo bought of *Poggi* a copy of *Livy* for 120 golden florins; and thus expresses himself relative to the bargain to his sovereign *Alphonfus*: "Illud a prudentia tua scire desidero, uter, ego an *Poggius*, melius fecerit. Is, ut villam Florentiæ emeret, *Livium*, quem sua manu pulcherrime scripserat, vendidit; ego, ut *Livium* emam, fundum proscripti." *L. v. epist. 5, Card. Quirinide optimor. Scriptor. Edit. &c. ex recens. J. G. Schelborn. Lindau, 1761, 4to. p. 105.*

Pope Nicholas V. bid for *St. Mathew's*

Gospel in Hebrew no less a sum than 5000 ducats.

The *Biblical Concordances* were offered for sale to *Rob. Gaguinus* for 100 golden florins. *Ep. 20 ad Guil. Fichetum*—See *Jean de la Caille's Histoire de l'imprimerie et de la librairie, à Paris, 1689, 4to. p. 3.*

Franciscus Philephus Petro Perleoni Salutem.
Quanti liber emi potest, dicit.

"Familiares Ciceronis Epistolas quas petebas: venales invenimus. Eas si habere cupis: ducatos decem mittas oportet. Id enim pretii omnino se velle dicit librarius Melchior: nec alius huiusmodi codex apud alium quenquam venalis reperitur. Codex vero harum epistolarum et pulcher est et novus, et satis emendate scriptus. Rem paucis tenes: Tu quod fieri velis significato literis. Vale, ex Mediolano. V. Idus Septembres (143.).

In the year 1462, the bible was first printed by *Faust*, and copies of his edition were sold in France at 60 crowns; a manuscript copy having before cost from 400 to 500 crowns. *Bougine's Handbuch der allgemeinen Literargeschichte, &c. vol. 1. Zurich, 1789, p. 75.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

Some ACCOUNT of the POET RAMLER.

KARL WILHELM RAMLER was born in 1725, at Kolberg, and became professor of fine literature (may *belles lettres* be thus anglicized?) in a military academy at Berlin. In concert with *Lessing*, he there edited two ancient poets of the Germans, *Logan* and *Wernike*. His *Lyrical Anthology* contributed much to sharpen the taste of his countrymen, by the perpetual improvements of diction which almost every poem received from the delicate dexterity of his file. Sixteen odes of *Horace* he vernacularized with exquisite felicity; and composed many original imitations of them. His oratorios, which *Graun* set to music, would have been warmly admired, but in the country of *Klopstock*. In 1774, he translated the critical works of *Batteux*, which he accompanied with tasteful additions.

Ramler's odes were first collected apart in 1772; they had been composed on several occasions, during the preceding fifteen years. Their character is peculiarly Horatian. The *Chiabrera* of the Italians, and the *Baptiste Rousseau* of the French, have travelled in the same walk, with backwarder success. The

satires and epistles of *Horace* have been rivalled by *Boileau* and by *Pope*; his odes by *Ramler* alone. A severe critic would, however, object that the lyric works of *Ramler* have too much the character of imitations. *Apollo*, *Venus*, the *Muses*, and the *Graces*, seem at home in the court of *Augustus*, and among the temples of ancient Rome; but they haunt only with a conventional propriety the opera-house* of Berlin. *Bacchus* may forbid *Achelous* from spoiling a cup of *Falernian*; but there is a pedantic ingenuity in evoking them to brew some *negus*†. *Nænie*, although in fact an imitation of the well known

Passer, delicia mea puellæ,

of *Catullus*, is free from this fault; the ideas are perfectly modernized, and the tender delicacy, if not the trimness, of the model has been well attained.

Ramler was fortunate in the season of his bloom: the great *Frederic* reigned: and the panegyrics‡ of his admirers, in the estima-

* Ode III. † Ode IX. ‡ Ode XXX. is the most fortunate of these.

tion

tion of an equitable posterity, will not sink, like those of the eulogists of Louis XIV. into abject flatteries. Ramler flourished too, while literary excellence was new and rare in Germany, and of course highly prized; while Lessing passed for an Aristotle, Mendelssohn for a Plato, and Gleim for an Anacreon. All these were friends of Ramler: suffice it to his praise, that to him the epithet of the German Horace was applied with less hyperbole.

A few of his more prominent poems shall be now produced: but the reader must recollect, that poetical *artists*, studious polishers of lines, and weighers of words, and such was Ramler, suffer more by translation than poetical *geniuses*, who excel rather in force of thought than in dexterity of expression: it is but too probable that these specimens are not destined to realize the author's prophecy,

—Ungeschwächt soll ihre
Töne der Britische Barde trinken.

ODE V.—To Winter.

Storms ride the air, and veil the sky in
clouds,

And chase the thundering streams athwart
the land;

Bare stand the woods; the social linden's
leaves

Far o'er the vallies whirl.

The vine—a wither'd stalk: but why bewail
The godlike vine? Friends, come and quaff
its blood.

Let Autumn with his emptied horn retire;
Bid fir-crown'd Winter hail!

He decks the flood with adamant shield,
Which laughs to scorn the shafts of day. A-
maz'd

The tenants of the wood new blossoms view:
Strange lilies strow the ground.

No more in tottering gondolas the brides
Tremble: on gliding cars they boldly scud;
Hid in her fur-clad neck the favourite's
hand.

Asks an unneeded warmth.

No more, like fishes, plunge the bathing boys;
On steel-wing'd shoes they skim the harden'd
wave:

The spouse of Venus in the glittering blade
The lightning's swiftness hid.

O Winter! call thy coldest east-wind: drive
The lingering warriors from Bohemia back,
With them my Kleist*; for him Lycoris
stays,

And his friend's tawny wine.

* Christian Ewald von Kleist was born in 1715, at Zeblin, and died in 1759, of wounds received in the battle of Kunnersdorf. He published a volume of elegant poems, among which, "The Spring" is the most distinguished: their popularity, however, transcends their merit: a fourth edition appeared in 1782. The Muses and the Arts have repaid at his tomb the worship with which he honoured them while living.

ODE XIX.—To Kings.

Again is all the world to perish? Pour
A second deluge on the sentenc'd earth,
Thunders of hoarser wrath,
And heavier iron hail?

Must every temple's cloud-disparting spire,
And every storied trophy's marble side,
Crumble to nameless dust,
And trickle with the shower?

Late from the caves of ruin shall each Art,
Like some dissepulchred half-waken'd ghost,
Slow stretch a wither'd hand,
Or cower to endless night?

And all the wisdom of the foreworld, dumb,
Dumb to unlistening robbers, not suffice
To tell our children's sons
How was the plough-share curv'd?

Ye desolaters, than Vesuvius worse,
Than subterranean town-ingorging chasms,
Comrades of Pestilence,
Ghaunt Hunger's ministers,

Ye who on every sea, on every shore,
In thundering water-chariots carry death,
Hiring the ruffian hand
From Tajo's to Oby's bank,
Arming the German 'gainst his brother's
breast,

Who at the friend of peace, our Father,
scoff;
Slayers of living youth,
Posterity's dire foes,

If to your murderous rage some angel, sent
From heaven's high mercy-seat, should whif-
per pause,

And to their antient lords
The wasted regions give,
Would ye not feel remorse (alas! Remorse,
From you, by sophists honey-tongu'd en-
tic'd,

Her pictur'd horrors hides,
Her scorpions charms to sleep),
That on the fields where green'd the wheat—
ye slew

Millions it should have nourish'd?—To the
waves

Back!—and with pilgrim step,
Humanity your guide,
Like Mango Capak, to the wildest shores
Sailing, the rudiments of culture bear,
Taming the fruitless earth

To yield her yearly food,
Teaching the homeless rovers of the wood
To throng obedient round the smoke-tipt
cot,

Founding the holy rites
Of wedlock undefil'd,
And to the kneeling savage point yon sun,
Best emblem of the Lord of life and light,
That he should hail its ray,
Religion's earliest pledge.

ODE XXV*.—*To Concord.*

Not always to the heaven's harmonious
spheres,
O Concord! listen—wander earth again;
Beneath thy plastic step
The peopled cities climb.
The chain, the scourge, the axe, beside thee
bears
Deaf Nemesis—to avenge the wedlock's stain,
The pillage of the cot,
The spilt of brother's blood.
From the warm ashes of their plunder'd
homes,
On thee with clasped hands, with pleading
tongue,
The lonely grandfire calls,
The widow'd mother calls,
And she—the flower of virgins now no more,
Doom'd, aye! to shed the unavailing tear,
And nurse with down-cast eye
Some ruffian's orphan brat.
Bind with thy cords of silk the armed hands
Of hateful kings—reach out thy golden cup,
Whose sweet nepenthe heals
The feverish throb of wrath;
And hither lead Hope, crown'd with budding
blooms,
And callous-handed Labour, singing loud,
And Plenty scatt'ring gifts
To dancing choirs of glee.
The war-steed's hoof-mark hide with greening
ears,
Twine round the elm once more the trampled
vine;
And from the grass-grown street
The rugged ruin shove.
So shall new nurseries of sons unborn
More towns arise,—and, Concord, rear to thee,
Taught by the milder arts,
The marble fanes of thank.

DOMESTIC PLEASURES.

Written in Stainer-Wood, Selby, Yorkshire.

WHEN ev'ning's mellow tints enrich the
west,
And the dim distance cheats the wand'ring eye;
When nature's stillness makes the weary blest,
And the smooth breeze scarce whispers out a
sigh:
From social joys then gladly would I steal,
From scenes whence gaudy pleasure proudly
flies;
In solitude the pow'r of fancy feel,
And trace her pleasing visions as they rise:—
Deluding hope each fond illusion moulds,
Where happiness in tempting form is seen;
Imagination ev'ry wing unfolds,
And flutters round the transitory scene.

* This last Ode has been much altered,
and of course injured, in the translation, in
order to displace the allusions to the Prussian
campaigns of 1760 and 1761.

“ Far from those ranks, where fashion rules
the hour,
Where luxury her pamp'ring revels keeps;
Where envy marks the splendid pride of pow'r,
And pining discontent in anguish weeps;
“ My humble mansion decks the lowly vale,
Where health extends her animated smile:
Where sweet contentment tells her simple
tale,
To smooth the chearful peasant's rugged toil.
“ Oft as the morn renews the tut'ring strain
The little linnet from its dam receives,
And oft as ev'ning tells the wearied swain
To taste the sweet repose that nature gives,
“ With solitary step each wood I trace,
Where contemplation stills the lonely way;
Muse on the hours of woe that others pass,
And catch the lustre of contentment's ray.
“ And if some mortal sorrows chill'd the time,
When youth's warm inexperience'd pleasures
glow'd,
To shrink from these, e'en Pity calls a crime;
For ills unfelt her tender tear's bestow'd:
“ She feels the lash, that tyranny compels
The slave in silent agony to bear;
And oft in Mercy's ear each mis'ry tells,
That marks the convict's solitary care:
“ She hears the wretch's last convulsive
groan,
That howls the secret horror of his mind:
She lets not penury complain alone,
And hopeless sorrow owns her soothing kind:
“ But from such visionary woes I swerve,
With happiness each pensive thought to
drown;
The pleasures of my peaceful home observe,
And smile with gratitude on joys my own:
“ Joys that my wedded partner chearful
shares,
That make us spurn the lux'ries of the great:
Joys that are heighten'd by her soothing cares,
That gently heal each poison'd wound of fate.
“ For when pale sickness wakes each tor-
t'ring fear,
Left ills unknown the peaceful charm should
break,
Oft have I seen the sympathetic tear
Tremble beneath the smile that decks her
cheek:—
“ And when the balmy sweets of health
return,
To grace the homely board they cheer'd before,
With grateful hearts their valued worth we
learn;
Possess'd of these, how great our little store!—
“ And O ye little-ones! whose infant
tongues
Have learnt to lisp the strains affection taught;
To whom the fascinating pow'r belongs,
By little arts to chase each pensive thought;
“ Preserve th' untainted heart, the soul
sincere,
That piety, soft, and compassion warm:—
I would not barter crowns for ties so dear;
Compar'd with these, what human treasure
charms?

"Come ye, who proudly tread ambition's height,
And grasp the puny fumes that wealth bestows;
And ye whom pow'r's too pois'ning sweets delight,
Who taste no joy but what from affluence flows;
"Reign your pleasures—view that father's care,
Who bends with fondness o'er his happy child;
Own that one moment of his bliss to share,
Pleas'd ye'd desert your golden projects wild.
"Ye never felt that genuine delight
That animates a parent's glowing breast;
Your grandest hopes an adverse blast can blight;
My humblest pleasures happiness has blest.—
"If on our joys misfortune's keenest winds
Blow angrily, and all her horrors send;
Oh! what a balm an aged father finds
In the sweet soothing of a filial friend!—

"A mother too—whom finer feelings move,
Whose softer bosom ev'ry anguish shares,—
Calm her thou source of comfort, filial love—
Maternal sorrows claim your tend'rest cares.
"Go on ye young-ones, deckt with modest worth,
Possess'd of virtue, ev'ry torrent brave:
Be truly great, and those that gave you birth
Will meet with calm content the peaceful grave!"—
The charm 's dissolv'd——: my wand'ring steps I bend
Where first my fancy drew each flatt'ring line:—
The chill unhealthy dews of night descend,
And ev'ry melancholy thought is mine.—

Liverpool, 12th Dec.

H. R.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE sale of the books of the late Mr. STEEVENS, the commentator upon Shakespeare, has been a principal object of attention in the literary world in the present month. The following were among the most curious books in the collection, and were respectively sold at the prices affixed.

Baldwyn's Myrroure for Magistrates, bl. l. 4to. first edition, 1559, 3l. 1s.

Chapman, George, Shadow of Death, 4to. Lond. 1594, 3l. 15s.

Chute, A. Beautie dishonored, written under the title of Shore's Wife, 4to. imprinted by Wolfe, 1593, 3l. 15s.

The Contention between Churchyard and Camel, upon David Dycer's Dreame, with curious MS. notes, bl. l. 4to. 1560, 4l. 9s.

The Dialogue of Creatures moralysed, bl. l. with wood cuts, presumed the first English Edition, printed by John Rastell, and they be to sell upon Powly's Churcheyarde, 4l. 14s. 6d.

Googe, Barnabe, Eglegs, Epytaphes, and Sonnettes, newly written, small 8vo. 10l. 15s.

The ground work of Connie-catching. The Defence of ditto. A Disputation between a Hee and a Shee Connie-catcher, with wood cuts, 4to. London, 1592, 7l. 10s.

The Paradise of Daintie Devices, interleaved, 4to. 1600. Breton, Nich. Workes of a young Wyt, bl. l. 4to. with a MS. List of the Author's works, by Messrs. Steevens, Retson and Parh. Soother's Odes, 4to. bl. l. interleaved with MS. notes. Watson, Tho. Passionate Centurie of Love, 4to. bl. l. no dates, 21l. 10s. 6d.

Puttenham's Art of English Poësie, printed by Field, 4to. 1589, 7l. 10s.

Roy's, Will. Satire on Cardinal Wolsey, a Poem, small 8vo. no date, 7l. 7s.

England's Helicon, collected by Bodenham, with Additions, and an Index in MS. by Mr. Steevens, 4to. 1600, 11l. 15s.

The History of Troy, composed out of Latyn into Frenshe, by Raoul de Heine, in 1464, and translated by William Caxton in 1468, folio, 4l. 3s. 6d.

Painter, Will. Palace of Pleasure, 2 vols. in 1, 4to. 1567, 8l. 8s.

The plot of the plays of Frederick and Baflea, and of the Deade Man's Fortune; the original papers which hung up in the play-houses for the use of the prompter and actors, earlier than the time of Shakespeare, 11l.

A Comedy called Common Conditions, bl. l. imperfect, 4to. 6l. 10s.

Bale, John, Tragedie, manifesting the chieff Promises of God unto Man, compiled A. D. 1538, printed 1577, 12l. 15s.

Marlow, Chr. and Tho. Nash, Tragedy of Dido, Queen of Carthage, 4to. 1594, 17l.

Shakespeare's second part of Henry IVth. 4to. 1600, 3l. 13s.

The Cronicle History of Henry the fifth, by William Shakespeare, first edition, 4to. printed by Crede, 1600, 27l. 6s. Mr. John Kemble was the purchaser.

Shakespeare's Midsummer's Night's Dream, first edition, part of a leaf wanting, 1600, 2s.

Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor, first edition, 4to. 1602, 28l.

Rapin's History of England, and Tindal's Continuation, l. p. 10 volumes, folio, London, 1732—41, 53l. 11s. Newes

Newes from Scotland, declaring the life of Dr. Fiari, a Sorcerer, who was burned at Edinburgh in 1591, who was Register to the Devil, bl. 1. 6l. 6s.

Purchas's Pilgrims and Pilgrimage. 5 vols folio, 1625, 23l.

All the books sold for upwards of three thousand pounds.

Several literary gentlemen of this country, are about to institute a Society for the cultivation of Eastern Literature. We understand they propose to publish annually a volume of papers and memoirs, and to hold periodical meetings in London. The Society at present consists of above fifty members, among whom are The Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Meath, Sir G. Staunton, Sir R. Chambers, Sir F. Drake, Sir Wm. Ouseley, Col. Symes, Dr. Baird, Dr. Moodie, Dr. Browne, Capt. Francklin, the Persian Traveller; Mr. Browne, the Egyptian Traveller; Mr. Moises, and Professor Lloyd.—They are to be styled "THE ORIENTAL SOCIETY."

Dr. NISBET is printing the first volume of his Clinical Guide, containing the *Treatment and Diseases of Children*.

Dr. GREGORY will speedily publish, under the title of *Elements of a Polite Education*, such an abridgment of the Letters of Lord Chesterfield, as will contain only the valuable and unexceptionable parts of that work. It has long been acknowledged that no book in the English language contains so great a fund of useful practical knowledge, and at the same time presents us with so happy a model of the epistolary style as Lord Chesterfield's Letters, but it was to be regretted that as they originally appeared, they contained some passages morally exceptionable, with some repetitions, and some trifling matter which prevented their being generally put into the hands of young persons.

The learned Dr. HAGAR, of Vienna, who is at present in London, has undertaken to superintend an English translation of his *Picture of Palermo*, a pleasing work, which has been most favourably received in Italy, France and Germany.

A small work, entitled, *Scientific Dialogues*, written with the view of rendering the study of mechanics and natural philosophy easy to children, is expected in a few days.

The curiosity of foreigners, relative to the present state of France, has been gratified in a considerable degree, by the interesting letters of Doctor BUGGE, the Professor of Astronomy in the university of Copenhagen. An English translation of his work from the original Danish, will appear in London in the course of June, in two volumes duodecimo. Our readers

will be enabled to judge of the value of the work, from the interesting Analysis of the first volume which is given in the former part of this Magazine.

The Cow-Pock Institution has determined to preserve, for the use of the public, a stock of efficacious vaccine matter, which will be distributed under the seal of the Institution, the impression of which is a Cow, with the motto "*Feliciores Inferit*."

The recent invention of M. MIONET, by which the *Medals of the National Museum at Paris* is in part, and soon will be entirely laid open to the world, having engaged the attention of the curious, in consequence of the notice given in the Monthly Magazine of last month, it may be desirable for the public to know that specimens of his impressions are to be seen, and that orders for them will be taken, at Mr. Geisweiler's in Parliament Street.

A work intended to unite the amusing style of a modern tour, with topographical history and antiquarian information, is proposed to be published in the course of the present year, under the title of "*The Beauties of Wiltshire*." Mr. BRITTON, the author, has been indefatigable in his researches. The work is to be embellished with several views, among which will be Salisbury Cathedral, Stonehenge, Fonthill, Wilton, &c.

The widow of the late Rev. Mr. TASKER, rector of Iddesleigh, Devon, well known for his version of Pindar, and his Poems, is about to publish the whole of her husband's works by subscription.

Dr. WATKINS, author of the *Universal Biographical Dictionary*, will shortly publish a work, entitled, *Scriptural Biography*, in one volume, duodecimo, for the use of schools and families.

The Rev. FRANCIS WRANGHAM is about to publish a volume of thirteen Sermons, founded upon Dr. Doddridge's *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*; with two or three additional discourses, including a second edition of his sermon, *Rome is Fallen*.

We understand Mr. COTTLE's poem of Alfred will be published in July.

The first volume of Mr. FRANKLIN's complete and comprehensive History of Egypt is nearly ready for publication.

A chemist of Guadaloupe has found out a method of extracting from the sugar-cane a sixth part of fine sugar more, than has been hitherto obtained.

A temple is about to be erected at Laxenburg, near Vienna, in which the statues of the most eminent heroes and statesmen, who have signalized themselves in the service of the Austrian government, are to be placed.

The Banker Heigelin, at Naples, has, received, by the hands of M. BUGGE, the Danish astronomer, a considerable sum of money, collected in Denmark for the unfortunate Dolomieu, who is still detained in a prison at Palermo.

The Elector of Saxony has appointed the celebrated painter, JOSEPH GRASSI of Vienna, director of the academy of Fine Arts at Dresden.

The first volume of the History of Typography, commenced by the late Breitkopf, a learned bookseller at Leipzig, will be published in May next.

WIELAND is at present composing a new work, to consist of four volumes, entitled, *Aristipp. und sein Zeitalter*. It will probably form a counterpart to the Travels of Anacharsis.

It is well known that the beautiful and valuable pigment called *Ultramarine*, is obtained by a tedious and difficult process from *lapis lazuli*. The basis of this colour was long suspected to be copper, but the experiments of Margraff shewed that it was iron, in some unknown state of combination. New light has been thrown on this subject by Morveau, who has discovered that selenite loaded with iron, when decomposed by carbonaceous matter, yields a blue sulphuret of iron of equal permanency with the true ultramarine.

The long expected new German Translation of the Prophet Micha, by A. E. HARTMANN, Professor of the Frederician Gymnasium at Herford, has been published at Lemgo. After an introduction, which treats of the life and contemporary history of the prophet, and of the plan, contents, division and genius of the book, and contains a catalogue *raisonné* of former editions, translations and commentaries; follows the translation, accompanied with explanatory notes, and five excursive dissertations on the frequent use of a play upon words by the Eastern nations; on the true meaning of the word prophet, and on his office, on the descriptions of a golden age, in the Hebrew poets, &c. Solid learning, a taste formed by the study of the ancient classics, and an intimate acquaintance with the genius of the Eastern, and particularly the Hebrew poets, appear here in union with enlightened theological sentiments; and the author proves himself a worthy disciple of Heyne and Eichhorn.

M. ZINK of Homburg, near Frankfort, has invented a musical instrument, which plays a full concerto, and comprehends fourteen different instruments. It has three sets of keys; the uppermost plays the harmonica of Franklin, the middle one a piano-forte, and the undermost a harpsichord without quills.

The celebrated German poet SCHILLER, author of *The Robbers*, &c. has translated *Macbeth* into German iambs: and is now employed in writing a new tragedy, the subject of which is the melancholy fate of Mary Stuart, queen of Scots.

The following advertisement lately appeared in the Riga papers, from the licensers of the press. "All the short pieces in verse or prose, which, being temporary, are meant for immediate publication, must be sent to the licenser before eleven in the morning, if their authors would receive them, with liberty to print on the same day."

The remains of BOILEAU DESPREAUX have been dug up from the *Sainte Chapelle*, and have been deposited in the garden of the Museum of French monuments, near those of Descartes, of Moliere, and of Lafontaine.

Technology. On the first of Germinal a new work commenced at Paris, consecrated entirely to the arts and manufactures, in the way of annals or technological memoirs upon the modern discoveries concerning the arts, agriculture, commerce, and manufactures.

An imperial order is issued to the licenser of the press at Vienna, forbidding all books on stories of enchantment, ghosts, robbers, impostors, and associations of fraternity. The coffee-houses of Vienna are forbidden to have literary gazettes or journals. Three of the reading-rooms have been shut, and are again opened, but under very different restrictions.

It has been proposed by an Austrian engineer, to unite by means of canals the Adriatic sea with the Baltic; and to open a communication by water, from the hereditary dominions of the emperor, with four seas, viz. the Baltic, the North Sea, the Black Sea, and the Adriatic.

The central administration of the department of the Seine, in the view of contributing to the health, safety and comfort of the citizens of their metropolis, have provided a prize extraordinary from their funds which they have authorized the Medical Society of Paris to appropriate. It is a gold medal of the value of 300 livres, for the best "*exposition in detail of the physical topography of the city of Paris and its environs, in a circle of two miriameters at least of radius*."

St. CROIX has just published learned researches concerning the libraries of Alexandria. He particularly labours to destroy the received fable, that they were burnt by the command of Omar, and that being distributed they warmed the baths of the city for three months. St. Croix then shows, that the most ancient and considerable

able libraries of Alexandria did not exist beyond the fourth century.

Some physicians of Paris have made successful experiments of the respiration of gas, according to the method of Dr. BEDDOES; and have founded an establishment in that city, for the treatment of patients.

MAHMUD EFFENDI, the late secretary of the Turkish ambassador at the court of Great Britain, has published a French translation of the latest financial and military regulations of the present Emperor. This work has been printed at Constantinople, in the imperial printing-office, and is embellished with several plates. This is the first Turkish production of its kind, and a phenomenon in the Ottoman empire.

M. MAJO, of Nossen, near Freiburg in Saxony, has discovered a durable and beautiful green, which he calls *new apple green*. This green will admit of a considerable alloy, and may be used either as an oil or water-colour.

Dr. PRIESTLEY has just published, at Northumberland, a work, entitled, "*The Doctrine of Phlogiston established, and that of the Composition of Water refuted.*" This work contains all that Dr. Priestley has hitherto published on this controverted point, with considerable additions. On this and another subject Dr. Priestley has lately addressed the following letter to one of the editors of the New York Medical Repository.

"SINGULAR EFFECTS of GASEOUS OXYD of SEPTON (*dephlogisticated Nitrous Air*).

DEAR SIR,

I send you an extract from a letter just received from my son in England, thinking it will gratify yourself, and the readers of the Medical Repository.

"Mr. Watt desired me to tell my father, that he has completely got the better of his asthma, by breathing dephlogisticated air, and he is in much better health in every respect. They are administering *dephlogisticated nitrous air* to two paralytic patients, one of whom is nearly cured. It excites the nervous system in a wonderful manner. Some that take it are thrown into fits of laughter, others into the most antic gestures, affecting them much in the same way as if they were intoxicated, and in some it produces a state of insensibility."

I have now in the press a work which I venture to entitle, *The Doctrine of Phlogiston established, and that of the Composition of Water refuted*. It contains all that I have hitherto published on the subject, with considerable additions. In this I may be said, in the language of the present war, to have *made an attack on the whole line of my opponents*. As

this war will probably last longer than that in Europe, I am glad to find my antagonists in such cool, good temper, especially Dr. Maclean, whose feelings I am sorry to seem to have hurt, though I think he gave the occasion. In candour and civility I will endeavour not to be exceeded by any person. Truth is, or ought to be, our common and only object. Your Repository is the theatre of the contest, and I hope it will not be disgraced by the illiberality of any writer in it. With much respect, I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,

J. PRIESTLEY.

Northumberland, Jan. 30, 1800.

The Connecticut Academy are endeavouring to collect and preserve, for publication, a regular series of facts, respecting the following phenomena of nature: the variations of the thermometer and barometer; extraordinary changes of weather, and storms of all kinds; state of the seasons: unusual tides; celestial appearances; earthquakes; unusual numbers of insects; commencement, progress, and termination of epidemic diseases among men and other animals; and other remarkable physical phenomena—noting, in all cases, the precise time when any extraordinary occurrence begins and ends.

Professor MEIGS, who began the series of observations on the first day of January, 1800, at New-Haven, notes the indication of the quicksilver in the thermometer thrice a day, at sun-rise, at two o'clock afternoon, and at sun-set; the first being the coldest, the second the warmest, and the third the mean temperature of the natural day. A blank leaf is left in the book after each day, for the purpose of entering hereafter, in its place, any singular or memorable events in any part of the earth, however distant: such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, great tempests, or other atmospheric commotions—local or general sickness among the human species or brute animals, the multiplication of insects and reptiles, the prevalence of drought, the occurrence of hail, and all other physical appearances.

A steelyard has been invented by Mr. BENJA. DEARBORN, of Massachusetts, in which the centre of motion, centre of gravity, and points of suspension, are so adjusted, that the beam vibrates like a scale-beam, when loaded with weights in equilibrium, and when unloaded. He has obtained a patent for his invention, under the title of the "*Vibrating Steelyard.*" Besides the advantages of the common steelyard, Mr. D.'s instrument possesses the property of being strictly accurate: it has but two hooks; never requires to be reversed; has the poises adjusted to certain weights

weights, which may be sealed like other weights; gives, by inspection, both neat and gross hundreds; and may be purchased at a moderate price.

The Rev. S. CONSTANT has discovered a cement for preserving wood and brick from decay, and for stopping leaks and fissures, for which he has obtained a patent in America. It is composed of the following materials, viz. Tar, pulverized coal (charcoal is esteemed the best), and fine well slaked lime; the coal and lime to be well mixed together, proportioned at about four fifths coal, and one fifth lime; the tar to be heated, and, while hot, thickened with the mixture of coal and lime, until it becomes so hard as that it may be easily spread upon the surface of a board, and not run off when hot. Turpentine or pitch will answer nearly as well as tar, and plaster of Paris will answer instead of lime; to be used in the same manner, and about in the same proportions. The cement must be applied when warm, and is found to be used easiest with a trowel.

The varieties of maize, or Indian corn, are very numerous. Its vegetative powers are found to be admirably adapted to the climates of Nova Scotia and the Carolinas. Farmers are not agreed which variety of the grain is most productive. Each soil and latitude undoubtedly has its particular and preferable sort of maize. We mention, however, for the information of our readers, a kind of Indian corn which grew last season on Manhattan Island, at Harlem. The ear contained sixteen rows of grains. These were well ripened, of a middling size, and of a very firm structure. Not a row contained less than fifty grains. So that the product of a single ear of maize was more than eight hundred grains. *New York Monthly Magazine.*

Professor BLUMENBACH, in a letter to a friend (Dr. Ash) in this country, says, that a Secret is now making as much noise in Prussia as the Cow-pock in England. A Professor Reich in Erlangen says he has discovered two medicines, one internal, the other external; by means of which, all the dangers of acute diseases may be warded off, as it were, in a moment, only the use of them must not be deferred too long.—These medicines do not make a sudden or complete cure; but by means of them all danger is so far removed in twelve hours, that it may be securely prognosticated that the life of the patient is safe. He has offered to communicate his secret to every practitioner for a moderate douceur; and he is now ordered by the king to be examined before a committee of physicians

at Berlin. Mr. Blumenbach adds, that Professor Reich is a plain, sensible man, and not the least inclined to quackery. Professor Sprengel fancies he has found these two medicines in the works of an old Arabian Physician.

There is a Russian theatre at Moscow, under the management of an Englishman, named Maddox. It contains four rows of boxes, and two galleries; the first ornamented with mirrors and tapestry. The subscription for a box is from 300 to 1000 or more Roubles; and the price of the pit is one Rouble. In despite of a price so high, the pit is seldom empty, and few of the boxes are to be let. Most of the pieces represented are translations; though there are many dramatic works, comic operas, tragedies, and others, that are Russian. Among the most successful of the foreign dramas, we may enumerate *Emelia Gallotti*, *Miss Sarah Sampson*, *Minna de Barnhelm*, all by Lessing; *Clavijo*, by Goethe, *Marianne*, *The Gamesters*, *The School for Scandal*, and, above all the rest, *The Stranger*, *The Natural Son*, and other pieces by Kotzebue. The dancing is tolerable; and some of the scenery cannot be too highly praised. The pit is remarkably well behaved. The auditors content themselves, if dissatisfied, by withholding their applause; they more frequently address their plaudits to the author than to the actor. It is not here however that the theatrical amusements of Russia are to be seen in all their splendor. Most of the nobility of Moscow, pass the summer at their country seats; and the theatre is one of their principal amusements. The actors are chosen among their young vassals of both sexes. On these they bestow a proper education: they are taught music, dancing, recitation, and foreign languages, by good masters; and sometimes become excellent comedians. The orchestra is likewise composed of serfs; but generally under the direction of a foreigner.

A magnificent edition, in one volume, folio, of Virgil, has just been published by the elder DIDOT. It is on velum paper; and the copies printed are two hundred and fifty; each numbered and signed. The plates are from the designs of Gérard and Girodet, two pupils of David; and the price of the work is six hundred franks; or five and twenty pounds sterling; and nine hundred for copies with proof plates. Didot is likewise publishing the works of Racine, three volumes, large folio, with fifty-seven plates, in the execution of which the greatest artists of France are employed. The same number of copies, signed, are to be taken off as of the Virgil;

Virgil; and the type is said to be still superior. The price to subscribers is twelve hundred franks; or eighteen hundred for copies with proof plates, of which there are to be one hundred. The Virgil is the beginning of a magnificent collection of the classics; and Horace is next to appear.

Two Danish gentlemen, M. Heiberg and Home, have been banished for the freedom of their writings, according to the late laws for the regulation of the press. The restraints lately put upon the press in Denmark were at the requisition of a neighbouring power, from whom a declaration of war was averted on this condition!

Gabriel KNOGLER, professor of astronomy in the university of Ingolstadt, writes to M. Von Zach, that he had found the original manuscripts of several astronomical observations, made by the Jesuits in China; which he promises to communicate to M. Von Zach, to be published in his *Monthly Correspondence*. On this occasion he observes respecting the map of China, accompanying the Account of Lord Macartney's Embassy, that, however accurate it may be on the whole, yet he considers the delineation of the celebrated wall to be incorrect, as it has a quite different appearance in a large map of China and Tartary, laid down by the Jesuits, but which has not been engraved.—Professor Knogler likewise possesses a map of California, drawn by the Jesuits. Although from the observations of the last circumnavigators, La Perouse, Vancouver, &c. we have become more accurately acquainted with the coasts of California; yet these older maps of the Jesuits may give us a knowledge of the interior of the country, which we do not yet possess, and thus prove a valuable acquisition to the science of geography.

In the summer of 1799, the Swedish academician GÖNS SVANBERG, was sent by the Royal Academy of Stockholm to Lapland, to examine into the situation and local circumstances of that part of the country, where, in 1736, the French academicians, De Maupertuis, Clairaut, Camus, Le Monnier, the abbé Outhier, and Celsius, professor of astronomy at Upsal, measured a degree of latitude under the polar circle, of the accuracy of which mensuration doubts had long ago arisen. And from a comparison of Svanberg's observations, of which he has communicated an account to the academy, with the circumstances attending the operations of the French academicians, it becomes more and more evident, that, to decide this interesting question, it is necessary to measure *anew* a degree in

these northern regions. Hopes are entertained, that as soon as the requisite instruments can be procured, a new mensuration will actually be undertaken, under the auspices of the Swedish government, by Svanberg and the engineer Osverbom.

A translation of Benjamin MARTYN'S *Philosophical Grammar* into the modern or vulgar Greek language, was last year published at Vienna, under the following title: Γραμματική τῶν φιλοσοφικῶν ἐπεξημῶν σύντομος ἀνάλυσις τῆς πειραματικῆς νεωτέρας φιλοσοφίας κατ' ἐρωταπόκριτον συγγραφῆσα μὲν παρὰ τῷ Ἄγγλου Βενιαμὶν Μαρτίνου νῦν δὲ πρῶτον ἐκδοθεῖσα εἰς τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων διάλεκτον, καὶ μετὰ πλείων σημειωμάτων ἐπαυξηθεῖσα παρὰ Ανδρέου Γαζή ἀρχιδτ. (ἀρχιμανδρίτου) θεσσαλομάχοντος, α' φιεραθεῖσα τῇ τιμῇ ἀδελφότητι τῶν κυρίων Ζωσιμάδων τοῦ οὐ Α'. ἐν Βιεννῇ τῆς Ἀυστρίας παρὰ τῷ Φραντξ Αἰτωλῶν Σχραιμβλ. 1799, 8vo. This first part, without including the Dedication to the incomparable brothers Anastasius, Nicolaus, Zoi and Michael Zolima, those excellent Joannites and distinguished patrons of the Greek schools, fills 363 pages; with cuts by Schindelmayer. The second part, together with the first, and the Index, contains 695 pages; the paginal numbers being continued from the first. The translator is a physician: the Greek translation however is not made from the original English, but from a French translation, which was published under the following title: *Grammaire des Sciences Philosophiques, ou Analyse abrégée de la philosophie moderne, appuyée sur les expériences. Traduite de l'Anglois de Benj. Martin, à Paris, 1749, 8vo. 384 p.* The French translator designates himself in a letter to a friend, by the monograms D. A. E. P. which have not yet been decyphered. The style of the modern Greek translator approaches very nearly to Hellenism; as that of the Russians, Servians, Montegrini, greatly resembles Slavonism.—Compare the Russian translation of Telemachus, and Raich's history of the Slavonic Nations.

The States of East Prussia having, according to the usage of the country, granted to the present king of Prussia, on doing him homage at his accession to the throne, a free-gift of 100,000 florins; his majesty was pleased to accept it, but, with laudable zeal for the good of his subjects, applied the money to the amelioration of the schools, both in the towns and the country.—In a German journal, several most gracious letters of thanks from the king and queen of Prussia to literati and artists who had presented their works to their majesties.

That

That formidable hydra, the hoard of censure, which prevented so much good in Bavaria, and occasioned still more evil, by supporting ignorance and superstition, is indeed annihilated: but still there exist there a numerous band of enemies of knowledge. The elector, animated with an enlightened zeal for the interests of his subjects and of humanity, is taking measures to introduce a general toleration into his dominions: but his good intentions are counteracted, and the hatred manifested, which the greatest part of the Bavarians bear to those of a different persuasion. Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate are not yet ripe for the introduction of toleration, nor indeed for most of the reforms made by the philanthropic Maximilian Joseph. The Ex-jesuits, who still breathe forth poison, and the numerous host of lazy monks, the most of whom slumber away their life in ease and torpid indolence, instead of cultivating the sciences, still possess too great an influence over the minds of the people. And they have moreover called in to their aid their neighbours, the Augsburghers, who tire not in labouring to effect the perdition of the human race. It is even asserted, that the Ex-jesuits of Augsburg again wear, as they formerly did in the plenitude of their glory and power over heaven and earth, stiff collars to their cloaks, and have acquired a great ascendancy over the catholic part of the magistracy.

On the 5th of last Nivose (27th December) at four o'clock in the morning, C. MECHAIN discovered a comet near the star sigma of the dragon. It was distinguishable by the naked eye, and had a degree of tail. It was moving towards the south. This will be the gift, according to the catalogue of C. LALANDE.

The family of Robert Paul LAMANON has deposited with the keepers of the manuscripts in the national library of France an interesting manuscript of this learned and unfortunate naturalist, so cruelly murdered by the savages in the voyage of discovery under La Peyrouse. It is in folio, containing about 500 pages, entitled, "Materiaux d'un ouvrage sur l'origine et la formation des montagnes, des vallies, et des plaines"

The French, ever desirous to turn a disputed point to certain advantage, have made the controversy which began in the commencement of this year, as to "what

century are we in," the subject of a comedy at the theatre du Vaudeville. Under the character of a M. Precis, a father is resolved not to marry his daughter before the first day of the new century. Surville and Eliza, the daughter, with whom he is in love, are impatient for that alliance, insisting that the propitious day has arrived; but an uncle, who has a sum of money to pay whenever the marriage should take place, and a Mademoiselle Antivieux, not willing to be older by a year, insist that the nineteenth century does not commence till 1801. The dispute is referred to Mr. Star the astronomer, to influence whose decision, Mademoiselle Antivieux promises her hand and heart as a recompence for the desired arbitration: on the other Surville threatens him with a duel, the terrors of which force a verdict according to the wishes of the two lovers. The father signs the contract: but Belval arrives after with proof that the century does not commence till 1801, but there was no retracting their steps, and the lovers are happily united.

It is a singular circumstance, while the works of the German dramatists are leading the public taste in Paris and London, that two of the most eminent writers of that nation, SCHILLER and GÖTTE, should be engaged in adapting some of the best French and English plays to the German stage; the former of these is employed about a liberal translation of the Macbeth of Shakespear, and the latter has just finished a spirited imitation of Voltaire's Zaire.

A remarkable fact concerning the *Lanius excubitor* (great shrike of Pennant) has lately been observed in America. This bird is called by the German colonists of the United States *Neun-tödter* (nine-killer) from a practice popularly attributed to it, of killing *nine* grasshoppers every day, and sticking them on the thorns about which it haunts. The fact of its thus killing grasshoppers by impaling them, appears sufficiently ascertained, and it is equally proved that these grasshoppers form no part of the food of this bird. The common people attribute this singular action to mere wantonness. Mr. Heckwelder however, who sends this account to the American Philosophical Society, supposes that this extraordinary instinct is merely intended to serve the purpose of a lure to entice the small birds to the spot, where the shrike sits in wait to devour them.

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Recueil de contes interessant et moreux publié a Vusage de la Jeneusse, par T. T. Küne. Bremen, 1800.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN:

An ACCOUNT of the ORIGIN and PROGRESS of the ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN.

(Continued from p. 379.)

IN our last Number, we gave a short account of the origin of this Institution, which was concluded with a list of the officers who have the direction of it. As soon as the society became organized, and the house put in order, regular meetings of the managers were held, to consider in what manner the different parts of the Institution could be best carried into effect. It was soon agreed, that the lectures on experimental philosophy and chemistry should commence as soon as the necessary arrangements for that purpose could be made; but the greatest difficulty was to procure a person, not only eminent for his knowledge of these sciences, but who was in the habit of delivering both popular and scientific lectures; for though the managers might meet with persons properly qualified in point of knowledge, yet, if they were unaccustomed to speaking and making experiments in public, it would be some years before they could appear to advantage; whereas they were convinced, that much depended upon the lectures of the Institution being opened in such a manner as not

to disappoint the public expectation. The endowments of profound science and philosophy, as is observed by the managers in one of their reports, are rarely blended with the faculty of communicating easily to others the results of the highly interesting and extended operations of nature and art. Where such talents and acquirements exist, it is natural to suppose, that they would rarely be found unemployed. The inquiries of the managers, and their endeavours to acquit this part of their duty, were extended throughout the kingdom, aided by the vigilance of many scientific friends, to whose judgment they were more willing to defer, than to rely upon their own.*

Their attention was at length fixed on Dr. Garnett, Professor of Physics and Philosophy in Anderson's Institution, Glasgow, a gentleman who was known to the learned world by several philosophical and medical publications. Being engaged in a similar institution, the lectures of which he had delivered for some years with great satisfaction to the managers and the public†, he was looked upon as a proper

* Report of the managers of the Royal Institution, Feb. 3, 1800.

† For a particular account of Dr. Garnett's lectures at Glasgow, see vol. V. page 274, of our Magazine.

person

person to fill the office of professor in the new Institution. A correspondence was immediately entered into with him, and prospects held out which induced him to resign the respectable situation he held at Glasgow, as well as his extensive and increasing practice as a physician in that city.

This arrangement took place about the end of last September, after which the Doctor immediately removed to London, bringing with him a considerable collection of philosophical apparatus. Preparations were then made for commencing the lectures, and a temporary lecture-room fitted up, with benches, &c. for the purpose; at the same time, rooms were opened for the accommodation of the subscribers, which were handsomely furnished, and supplied with the best English philosophical journals, reviews, and magazines, as well as with the most celebrated French and German Journals.

On the 4th of March, Dr. Garnett delivered his first lecture to an audience which completely filled the room, and which for respectability has never been equalled in this, or perhaps any other country. Many of the first nobility, and persons occupying the most exalted stations under government, as well as a great number of scientific characters, and ladies of the first distinction were present.

New subscribers now flocked in daily; and their numbers increased so rapidly, that the managers thought it proper to raise the terms of subscription, which was done with respect to all the classes.

On the third of March, the day before the lectures commenced, the list of the members of the Institution was as follows:

Proprietors	-	-	151
Life Subscribers	-	-	175
Annual Subscribers	-	-	138
Ladies	-	-	33
Total			497

On the third of April, the numbers stood thus:

Proprietors	-	-	248
Life Subscribers	-	-	259
Annual Subscribers	-	-	297
Ladies	-	-	97
Total			901

So that within a month, 97 new proprietors, 102 life subscribers, 159 annual subscribers, and 64 ladies had been added to the list. Since the 1st of May, about 120 new subscribers have been added to

the lists, of which about twenty are new proprietors; so that the number of members is now about 1021; and as each proprietor has two tickets, the number of persons who have a right to attend the lectures of the Institution, is 1307. The lecture room, however, when completely filled, will not accommodate 300 auditors, which is not one-fourth of those entitled to admission. In consequence of this, and the want of a proper laboratory and repository, the managers came to a resolution to erect additional buildings for these purposes on a scale suited to the importance of the institution, and the liberal patronage which it has received; and preparations are now making for the immediate erection of these buildings.

A plan has been designed, comprehending a complete scientific theatre, or lecture-room; this theatre, which will contain about a thousand persons, will be semicircular and very lofty, and constructed with rising semicircular seats, according to the models of the ancient amphitheatres. Under this theatre is intended to be constructed a spacious and airy repository, and, in another part, a lofty and very capacious laboratory, which is to be supplied with furnaces and all kinds of chemical apparatus necessary for carrying on experiments on the most extensive scale, and, at the same time with the greatest precision.

In the mean time, a number of improvements have been made in the house under the direction of Count Rumford, of which the following are the principal:

All the open chimney fire-places have been altered, and fitted up on new principles. The kitchen belonging to the house, which was originally very capacious, has been still farther enlarged, and fitted up with a variety of new contrivances, calculated to facilitate and improve the various processes of cookery, and to economize fuel.

A model, of the full size, of a public kitchen, with four boilers, and four small iron ovens (the latter all heated by one fire) is finished.

A complete roaster has likewise been put up in this kitchen; and near it an iron oven, on a new principle, contrived in such a manner as to serve occasionally as a roaster.

A model of a kitchen for a small family, full size, as well as a small cottage kitchen, have been erected.

(To be regularly continued.)

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Forty-two Vocal Exercises, in two Parts, with a Bass Accompaniment, designed for the Assistance of those who wish to sing at Sight, and as a Sequel to L'Amico Del Principiante, by Samuel Webbe, 6s. Birchall.

THE present work consists of forty-two exercises, which are given in two parts, accompanied with a bass. They are perfectly progressive in point of execution, and cannot be studied without considerable benefit to the pupil.

We entirely subscribe to the ingenious author's recommendation to learners, to begin every piece they practice by singing the scale of that key; and in slow time, sustaining and swelling the tone throughout. By these means the ear will certainly become more correct, and the perfect sound of every tone and semi tone in the octave be acquired.

The author proposes to adopt the syllable *ut* for *do* in the key note. This we approve, and ask in his own words, "Why we should not practise upon every vowel, for the sake of obtaining a good intonation?" For, as Mr. Webbe sensibly observes, the vowel *O*, is in *sol*, and by using *ut*, instead of *do*, all the vowels are brought into practice; *A*, in *fa* and *la*; *E*, in *re*; *I*, in *mi* and *fi*; *O*, in *sol*; *U*, in *ut*; which syllables should always be sung according to Italian pronunciation. By this method every note in the octave has its appropriate syllable; *Mi* will be the greater 3d to the key in the lower *tetrachord*; *Si*, the greater 3d to the *fifth* of the key in the upper *tetrachord* (the octave being a compound of the two). Thus also, the difficulty attendant on singing by *hexachords* is effectually removed.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, by W. A. Mozart. 8s. Bland and Walker.

These sonatas are every way worthy the pen of their great author. Taste, execution, and science, pervade the work, and form those attractions which Mozart so well knew how to produce. The pieces are written on different plans, and display much variety of fancy as well as richness of modulation and harmony. Equivocal chords are pretty freely introduced; and, in some places, produce a new and striking effect. The movements are well contrasted, both in point of their particular disposition of passages and general character; and form in the aggregate an excellent set of exercises for the advanced practitioner.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin or German Flute. Composed and dedicated, by Permission, to Wm. Shield, Esq. by John Rofs, of Aberdeen. 7s. 6d. Preston.

Mr. Rofs has displayed, in the present work, considerable taste in piano-forte composition. Several of the movements are brilliant, though simple; and execution and familiarity of style are successfully combined. The passages, we remark, lie, in general, well for the hand, and in no instance that we have discovered, induce false fingering. For the subjects of the slow movements some favorite Scotch airs are introduced, the effect of which is truly charming, and exhibits the author's judgment to great advantage.

"Arise lovely Beam of the Tweed." Written by Mr. Rannie. Composed by Mr. Rofs. 1s. Hamilton.

The general cast of this song is highly creditable to Mr. Rofs, as a ballad composer. The air is for the most part, easy, graceful, and natural; and in some places affords examples of real elegance: But we cannot pass unnoticed a gross and obvious violation of a law known to the humblest musician; we allude to the two consecutive, perfect fifths which take place in passing from the last note of the first bar to the first note of the second.

"The Noddy Girl," a Ballad, written by John Gretton, Esq. The Music composed by Mr. Wilson. 1s. Longman, Clementi, and Co.

"The Noddy Girl" is one of the prettiest little ballads of the present day. The air is simple and natural, and conveys the sense of the words with an effect perfectly consonant to the sentiment. The poetry, which runs to the extent of five verses, though perfectly in the ballad style, is neatly conceived and clearly expressed. The variation given in each verse to the second line of the burthen of the song is original and fanciful, and evinces the talent of the ingenious author in this species of writing.

The Pedal Harp Rotula, and New Instructions for that Instrument; with Eighteen favorite Waltzes, Songs, and Minuets, for the Harp or Piano-Forte. Composed by Mr. Weippert. 4s. Bland and Walker.

This useful little book comprises all the

the first general and fundamental rules of music, as far as they concern the practical part of the science; and for the young performer on the harp will be found a valuable acquisition. The *rotula* is an ingenious invention, and cannot fail to facilitate the progress of the *tyro* on this fashionable instrument.

Thirty-six Waltzes for two German Flutes or Violins, in an easy progressive Style for the Improvement of young Performers. Composed by W. A. Mozart. 5s. Fentum.

Mr. Fentum has published these waltzes in separate parts, which will be found very convenient to practitioners on the instruments for which they are here compiled. They are well chosen, correctly printed, and form a desirable collection of violin and flute music.

Peck's Collection of Hymn Tunes, Fugues, and Odes, chiefly Original, in Three and Four Parts, interspersed with fugitive and selected Pieces. 2s. Peck.

This collection of the lighter description of church music does credit to the taste of the editor. For the greater convenience of the performers, the *air* in this collection is uniformly placed next above the bass; and in the pieces for four voices the treble is next above the *air*, and the contratenor at the top; of which arrangement we so much approve, as to wish it were more generally adopted.

"The Fowler," a celebrated Air in the Magic Flute. Composed by Mozart. 2s. Broderip and Wilkinson.

This pretty and novel little air from Mozart is printed, and sold together with some very pleasing and ingenious variations by Neyot. The variations are written for the piano-forte, and form some of the most agreeable exercises for that instrument which have come under our notice for a long time.

"If lovely Ann still prove Kind," a New Song, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-Forte. Composed by Mr. Latour. 1s. Bland and Weller.

We do not find any thing strikingly excellent in this little ballad, nor indeed any passages that positively offend the ear. An unimpressive mediocrity forms its chief

characteristic; and the bass, though it nowhere transgresses the harmonic laws, is not chosen with that judgment which this composer sometimes displays.

"The French Invasion," a Loyal Musician's Song. 6d.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

The writer and composer of this song have testified an abundance of loyalty; but have not given equal proof of their literary and musical talents. The tune, if a tune it may be called, is extremely meagre and flimsy, and the *poetry* consists of a puerile play upon words terminating in *ation*.

"The Negro's Lamentation," a Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Harp, or Piano-Forte. Composed by W. Howard. 1s. Fentum.

"The Negro's Lamentation" is composed in a smooth and easy style. The melody, though it exhibits no remarkable trait of novelty, is pleasingly expressive; and the *arpeggio* bass murmurs through the strain with an appropriate and interesting effect.

On the 9th of January, a solemn distribution of the annual prizes was made to the students of the *Conservatoire de Musique* at Paris, in the *Theatre de la Republique et des Arts*. The minister of the interior, the members of the national institute, the constituted authorities, and learned foreigners, having taken their seats, the concert opened with the fine overture to *Demophon*, by Vogler: a grand sonata by Clementi, and a duet for violins, by Viotti, (two names dear to English amateurs) with numerous other pieces, were performed by the students. The minister then came upon the stage, where an elevation was prepared, and addressed the students in a very impressive manner. The regret he bestowed on the unfortunate Cimarosa, who, it is said, has fallen a victim to the vengeance that has desolated Naples, was truly affecting.

Could we have delayed the press, we should in the present number of our magazine, have presented our musical readers with some account of the grand concert which took place at the Opera-house on the 28th ult. for the purpose of encreasing the fund now raising for the intended monument of gratitude to our brave naval defenders. A performance of such magnitude, and in so national a cause, will not be neglected in our next.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.)

Alexander Lord Loughborough, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.—Northcote *caput pinxit*.
F. Bartolozzi, *atat.* 73, *sculpt.* published
February 1800. 7l. 1s.

SUCH an engraving as this makes some amends for the shoal of insipid and unmeaning portraits of insipid and unmeaning individuals, which are weekly obtruded upon the public. It is a most admirable print, and judiciously unites what we have seldom seen successfully attempted, the chalk and stroke engraving. It is intended as a companion print to those of Lord Mansfield and Lord Thurlow, published some years ago, and it is giving it high praise to say, it is worthy of being a companion to them. Considered as the production of a man in his 74th year, it may be pronounced a wonderful instance of powers so long retained; and his marking it with the age at which it was produced, is a fair boast, and an honourable testimony of his temperance, and a proud trophy of his fame; for, considering the number of his works (engraving half of which would have blinded half of our modern artists), he has a right to glory in his strength, and triumph in the correctness of his eye, the steadiness of his hand, and the continuance of his taste. On this we sincerely congratulate the public and himself, and heartily wish this veteran patriarch of his profession a long and honourable enjoyment of health and spirits.

In the picture from which this portrait is engraved, and which is in the exhibition at Somerset-house, the hands are different from the print, and, we think, they are both, particularly the left hand, superior to the engraving. Why this variation was made, we know not;—but suppose it was the reason of the painter inserting Northcote *caput pinxit*, on the print.

General La Fayette in Prison, attended by the Marchioness and his amiable Daughters—T. Stothard, R. A. *delin.* R. Pollard, *sculp.* published by R. Pollard, Spa-Fields, price 7s. 6d.

This print is engraved in a singular style. It is a mixture of stroke, aquatinta, and mezzo-tinto, which, combined as they are here, produce a very harsh and unpleasant effect. The design is not very good; but in the contrivance of the *clara*

oscuro, the expression, or some other thing, there is always something in the work of Stothard that marks the master. By the uncommon hardness of this engraving, the merit, whatever it is, has been so completely obscured, that in such a chaos it is impossible to recognize it.

For the late Sir George Hay, Hogarth painted a picture of *A Savoyard Girl playing on her grinding Instrument*. It is now in the possession of Mr. Edwards, of Beaufort-buildings, and has lately been engraved, and is published, price 10s. 6d.

Considered as the work of that great master, there was every reason to expect humour, character, and merit; it has neither one nor the other, but is merely a pleasing figure delicately engraved.

Four numbers of *Doctor Thornton's Sexual System of Linnaeus* are published, and do great honour to the talents and industry of the author. The printing, which is by Bensley, displays the improvements this country has made in that art, and bids fair to enable us to "*snatch the palm of typography from the nations in the continent.*" The copper-plate title-page and dedication are in the style of the last century, loaded with flowers, which may display the power of the writing-master and engraver; but render the page heavy, and displease the eye.

The portrait of her Majesty (as patroness of botany and the fine arts), designed by Sir William Beechey, and engraved by Bartolozzi, is extremely neat, but rather deficient in force.

Flora, Ceres, and Esculapius, honouring the bust of *Linnaeus*, is painted by Russell and Opie conjointly, and well imagined.

There is a third portrait, of the Reverend Thomas Martyn, regius professor of botany in the university of Cambridge, with a view of King's College-chapel, the public library, and senate-house—Russell and Vandermyn. The petals of tulips, anatomy of the blue Persian flower, the superb lily, the aloe, &c. are designed by Reineyle, and absolutely emulate nature; and admirably engraved by Earlom, Midland, Stadler, &c.

We are sorry that our scanty limits do not enable us to enumerate more prints in this very splendid work, in which the author seems to have made every exertion, and

and gone to a very great expence, to render it as far complete as the united efforts of the first artists in the country can make at.

Cupid unveiling Venus.—Painted by R. Cosway, R. A. F. Wheatley, del. A Cardon sculpt. published May 15, 1800, by Akerman, Strand, price 1l. 1s. Proofs, 1l. 11s. 6d.

This bears a strong resemblance to Westall's Wood Nymph; but, though a fine print, is not equal to it in merit: the fore ground is rather poor, being broken into little parts by the introduction of a number of little sprigs of one size and appearance.

The Bird-Catcher—The Kite Completed. J. Barney pinxt. F. Gauguin sculpt. Published by Morgan, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, and J. Barney, Maze-hill, Greenwich; price 12s. the Pair.

These are figures of boys, apparently portraits; and though they do not excite much interest, are a pleasing pair of prints.

Girl going to Market—Boy returning from Fishing. Barker pinxt. Gauguin sculp. Testolini excudit. published April 20, 1800, by Testolini, Cornhill, price 1l. 1s. the Pair. Proofs, 2l. 2s.

This very beautiful pair of prints are, we believe, from the designs of Barker, of Bath, who so early distinguished himself by *The Woodman*, which was in Macklin's gallery. Whether by him, or another artist of the same name, they are extremely fine, and engraved in the chalk manner in a very delicate and masterly style.

A Fern-cutter's Child, engraved by Meadows, from a Drawing by R. Westall, Esq. R.A. in the Possession of William Chamberlain, Esq. and A Girl gathering Mushrooms, from a Drawing by the same Artist, in the Possession of Thomas Streetfield, Esq. are engraved by Meadows, and published, price 7s. 6d. each, by Mess. Boydell.

Two more beautiful little prints we have never seen; they are conceived with all that elegant and fascinating simplicity by which Westall's drawings are so deservedly distinguished, and engraved in a style that preserves the delicacy and softness of the originals. In each of them there is a little appropriate landscape; in the latter, the artist has introduced a group of cows, which have all the taste of Adrian Vandewelde; at the same time, by his happy management of the back ground, he has avoided that littleness which is so common in the accompaniments to such figures as are here introduced.

Mr. Bell of Islington, having purchased Morland's four celebrated pictures of *Fox-hunting*, representing the setting out in the morning; the entering into cover; the check; and the death, represented in a farm-yard; has engraved them in two mezzotintos of the same size as the original pictures, viz. twenty inches by twenty-six; and the other two are in great forwardness. The prints are to be delivered in pairs, in the order subscribed for, on the following terms: The set, consisting of four prints, proofs, 4l. 4s. Common impressions, 3l. 3s. In colours, 8l. 8s.—The price to be raised to non-subscribers.

Names of subscribers to be received by Mr. Freeman, Norwich; Mr. Colnaghi, Pall Mall; Mr. Testolini, Cornhill, &c. and at Mr. Bell's, No. 45, Taylor's-buildings, Islington-road, who engraves them, and where the pictures may be seen.

No. I. representing *The setting out in the Morning*, and No. IV. *The Death*, are finished, and have all the merit which Morland's pictures are remarkable for, i.e. they are faithful to nature, though rather coarse in their conception and execution. The prints give a very good idea of the style of the originals; but might have had more variety of tint to distinguish the draperies, hands, face, &c. of the figures.

A Pair of large and spirited Transparencies, from the popular Play of Pizarro, are just published by Randon and Stainbank, No. 17, Old Bond-street. The first is from Act IV. Scene I. and the Point of Time, when Elvira asks, "What if thus I free myself?" (shows the Dagger.)—Rolla. "Strike it to my Heart! Still with the convulsive Grasp of Death, I'll hold thee fast."

The lamp suspended from the top of the prison, relieved by the dark and sombre hue of the back ground has a most brilliant effect. The figures are tolerably drawn; but with a very little attention to the faces, they might have had some portion of appropriate character, and borne some resemblance to the *dramatis personæ* who perform the parts of Elvira and Rolla.

Act V. Scene II. Rolla retreating across the Bridge, with the Child in his Arms.

The cataraet and back ground have a striking effect; but the figures are vilely drawn; the head of Rolla is twisted out of nature, and the man firing a gun seems to stand on the topmost boughs of a tree.

Miss Linwood's Exhibition still interests and engages much attention from all the admirers of the fine arts. Since the first opening

opening, it has been enriched by the following additions :

As and Children, from Gainsborough ; *The Gleaner*, from Westall ; and the *Portrait of Miss Linwood*, from Hoppner, are perfect and incomparable imitations of the style and manner of the artists ; and, in colouring, superior to any thing that has been hitherto done in this branch of the arts. The head of *The Woodman*, from Gainsborough, is in a new walk, being copied in wool, and has the effect of a forcible and well finished picture.

Gainsborough's *Woodman* is with great propriety now placed in a room alone ; and the room is very happily appropriate to the figure and scenery. To describe it is not easy ; to be properly conceived, it must be seen. It is a sort of grotesque cottage, surrounded with fir trees ; and the little light introduced, is through what appear like casements, made of canvas that cast a gloomy light on the rustic seats and other accompaniments, which in this place have a very happy and picturesque effect.

Fifteen numbers of Boydell's *Shakespeare*, containing seventy-two large prints, and seventy-six small ones, are now published. Two more numbers, which are in great forwardness, will complete this very splendid and national undertaking.

The Alderman has also published, and dedicated to the King and Queen, the five prints engraved from the pictures which (with many others) he presented to the City of London, to ornament the Common-council-room. They are emblematical representations of *Providence*, *Innocence*, *Conjugal Affection*, *Wisdom*, and *Happiness*, and made choice of to shew the utility of the arts in improving the mind as well as pleasing the eye. They are published at three guineas the set to subscribers.

In this work the Alderman has evidently the double view of encouraging the arts, by extending the circulation of prints, and improving the morals, and stimulating the industry of the rising generation, by placing before them such subjects as are likely to tend to this salutary purpose. An explanation delivered with the prints, is concluded with the following note :

"Emblems, though not generally understood, are made use of to explain divine or moral subjects : by the ingenious allusions that each require, to express their meaning in a familiar way, they please both the eye and imagination, and cannot be so well expressed in any other manner. The connoisseur, and the public in general, will receive equal pleasure by the instruc-

tions and advice that are contained in these, which are arranged in a manner never before attempted (to my knowledge). They begin even before our births, and proceed gradually through the different stages of life, to the close of our existence."

All this applies very well to the emblematical subjects ; but No. III. entitled, *Conjugal Affection*, or *Industry and Prudence*, painted by Mr. Smirke, in a great measure explains itself.

It is supposed to be the family of a merchant, or tradesman, whose personal exertions in his profession (assisted by the co-operation of a wife of congenial mind) have raised him, even in the prime of life, to senatorial importance in the councils of his fellow-citizens. A father, mother, and three children are introduced. *The time* is supposed to be just when the father is quitting, for the business of the morning, a family, who share and return his affection. The youngest, an infant female, is soliciting his caresses ; an elder boy, with a ledger, requesting instructions from his father, describes his future destination ; and the other, leaning on his mother's knee, appears, by a book in his hand, to have been under her tuition.

The accompaniments of the group are intended to explain and illustrate the subject. On the back ground, on the top of the escritoire, is placed a statue of Sir R. Whittington, whose industry and good fortune have become proverbial. Its pedestal is formed of several steps ; at each end of the lowest stands a bee-hive, to shew that industry is the basis of prosperity, as the steps intimate that it is by gradations the man of business rises to honour and wealth. A clock is introduced, to shew that a strict attention to the progress of time is essential to regularity and promptitude in every profession ; and its embellishments, the cock, the owl, and the cornucopia, denote that the dawn of the morn, and the shades of the evening, begin and terminate the labours of an industrious man. The two pictures which ornament the apartment, represent Commerce and Agriculture.

Through the opening of a window is seen the spire of a church, intimating that religion crowns the exertions of industry, and the full enjoyment of its fruits ; for, without the blessing of Heaven, the utmost efforts of man, and all his hopes of repose and happiness in society, would be delusive and vain.

Messrs Boydells intend publishing a large print, representing the Review in

Hyde Park on the 4th of June 1799, from a drawing by — Smirke, jun. to be engraved by Mr. Ogbourne, who has already compleated the etching, which is singularly curious, and perhaps a more accurate representation of the scene than any print on a similar subject has presented. The different situations of the different corps are exactly described, and a view of the buildings in Park-lane, &c. makes a back ground. Some of the numerous figures, foot and horse, though on a very small scale, have a spirit and character little inferior to Calot. Many of the works of this great master were left loose and slight: had they been worked up and highly finished, the spirit would have been lost. We almost regret the necessity of this etching being engraved upon. The highest finishing would not improve it.

Of the Royal Academy Exhibition so much has been said in the public prints, that we forbear any notice of it, further than to remark that there are no leading pictures; we mean such as were displayed in the days of the late president, and would have been *singly* attractive.

The Duke of Bedford has presented to them, Sir James Thornhill's copies from the cartoons. We should rejoice to see this example followed by more of the nobility, or that the academy would appropriate part of their funds to this use; for a school of colouring is *much* wanted by the students, notwithstanding they have *so recently discovered the Venetian mode!*

Fuseli's superb exhibition from the works of Milton continues to attract the attention of all those who have a true taste

for the fine arts. On Saturday the 17th of May, the president and most of the R.A's with several other gentlemen, held a meeting, and had a kind of congratulatory dinner at the Milton Gallery,—a notice highly honourable to themselves as well as to the artist to whom they paid the compliment.

It has been said that Butler and Hogarth had congenial minds. Be that as it may, our great English artist made many drawings, etchings, and engravings, from the principal scenes in *Hudibras*. It now appears that he painted twelve pictures from the same subjects. These pictures have, for between twenty and thirty years, been exposed to dust and damage on the wall of a stair-case in Jermyn-street, the proprietor neither knowing who was the master, nor having any consciousness of their value. Covered with the accumulated dirt of so many years, they, on the owner's death, were in great danger of being sold with the old chairs and tables of the family; but a gentleman happening to see them, thought that through the cloud with which they were covered, he saw touches of a great master. They have been carefully cleaned, and in composition, colouring, and character, appear to be worthy of the artist; in delicacy of pencilling and brilliancy of tints, four or five of them are in the first style of excellence. Several of them have a greater number of figures than are in the twelve large prints which he engraved from the same subjects. We learn that in the beginning of June they are to be sold by auction, at Phillips's rooms, in Bond-street.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

JOHN HORATIO SAVIGNY, FOR AN INSTRUMENT CALLED A TOURNIQUET.

A PATENT has been granted to JOHN HORATIO SAVIGNY, of King's Street, Covent Garden, surgeon's instrument maker, for an instrument called a tourniquet, for more effectually stopping the effusion of blood in bad wounds, &c.

The principle of this contrivance is the following: a brass screw is provided, which at its upper extremity near the handle, is fixed into a small brass case or frame, and in the same frame are included two brass rollers in the form of pulleys, one of which is fixed, the other moveable round its axis. The two rollers are placed at each

extremity of the frame, and the screw in the centre, and between the screw and the rollers are small openings to admit the bandage which passes round the limb, one end of which is firmly fixed on the immovable roller, and the other, when the tourniquet is applied, is drawn up over the moving roller, and secured by three steel pins, similar to the buckle of a shoe. The lower end of the screw is firmly rivetted into the centre of a kind of foot of brass, a few inches in length, resembling in shape part of a common barrel hoop, the use of which is to receive the pressure of the screw, and at the same time to present a smooth surface to the limb; and, being the segment of a circle, it is better accommodated to the

the shape of the limb. When necessary, a smooth compris of cork lined with some soft material is put between the brass foot and the limb. When the tourniquet is to be applied, the screw with its foot is put upon the limb, the loose end of the bandage passed round, and drawn up as tight as can be conveniently done through the slit in the upper brass frame, over the moveable roller, and secured by the buckle pins, as has been mentioned. (If any additional pressure is then required, one or two turns of the screw will give it, and the bandage will remain quite tight till the operator chooses to loosen it.

Observations.—The necessity of using a tourniquet or circular bandage round a limb, in order to compress the upper part of an artery, of which the lower part has been wounded and is pouring out its contents, has been known for some centuries; and the compression being in all cases pretty easily made, there has been less variety in the construction of tourniquets, than perhaps in most other surgical instruments. As however the common tourniquet requires the constant attendance of an assistant, it was thought useful in some cases, especially in the hurry of a field of battle, where the attendants on the wounded are but few, to have a tourniquet, which, when once applied, should remain fixed at the requisite tightness, or might be managed by the patient himself. Such an instrument was invented by M. Petit, a most eminent French surgeon; and Petit's screw tourniquet has been well known for many years by every surgeon, though but seldom used. The present instrument seems to resemble M. Petit's invention in a very considerable degree, especially in its principal feature, that of applying the pressure by a brass screw, and may certainly be considered as some improvement of that of the French surgeon.

MR. WM. BOLTS, *for* NEW MODES of IMPROVING the FORM, QUALITY and USE of CANDLES, &c.

A PATENT was granted to Mr. WILLIAM BOLTS, late of Aldersgate Street, now of Cannon Street, London, for new modes of improving the form, quality and use of candles, &c.

The invention here specified, includes a number of distinct branches, and is applied to the improvement of the form of candles, the method of manufacturing them, and the construction of the wick.

The most material alteration in the present invention, from the common mode of

making candles, is in saving by far the greater part of the wick, and this can only be effected by having a moveable wick which is kept constantly soaking in the tallow as it melts, and thereby the cotton is itself consumed very slowly, as is the case with all lamps fed by oil. The patentee employs two methods for this purpose, the one, that of making candles entirely solid, and without any wick passing through them, and applying this latter, which then is very short, upon the top of the solid candle, where it burns like a lamp, the heat which it affords when first lighted being sufficient to give the first supply of melted tallow, and continue it as long as there is any part of the candle left unconsumed. But in order to keep the wick constantly applied, it is fastened to a small projecting spring, into which it is firmly fixed; and the surface of the candle is always kept in contact with the wick, either by causing the wickstand to pass round the candle like a collar, which, moving freely on the candle, will sink in proportion as this is consumed; or by making the wickstand immoveable, and putting a spiral spring at the bottom of the candlestick, which constantly protrudes the candle upwards against the wick in proportion as the tallow is consumed.—The second method of constructing the candles, is that of making them in the usual shape, but perforated through their whole length; and the wick in this case is a small tuft of cotton, which is put into the opening at the top of the hollow candle, and a thread is attached to its lower part, passing down through the perforation to the bottom of the candle, where it penetrates the candlestick, and is wound round a key or pivot; and by turning this last, the wick that is attached to the upper part of the thread will be pulled down in proportion as the candle consumes. This ingenious method will also entirely prevent the gutturing of candles, as all the tallow that is melted is readily absorbed by the wick. By a variation in the form of the candle, it may be made to perform the office of an Argand's lamp; for which purpose it is composed of a hollow cylinder of tallow, including another cylinder also perforated, and the wick, which is of a circular form, is here placed between the inner and outer cylinders. In all these cases the wick is composed of thread, placed longitudinally, and not twisted, as is the case with the common wicks, which certainly assists the capillary attraction of the melted tallow. Neither will these wicks require snuffing, except now and then, to remove the carbonaceous matter which

which escapes unconsumed from the tallow, that is, about as often as common oil lamps require to be trimmed.

Another advantage attending these detached wicks, is the ease with which their bulk may be proportioned to that of the candle, and to the fusibility of the material of which it is composed, a point of much nicety in candle-making.

Another improvement brought forward in this specification is, that of subjecting the melted tallow or other material to a considerable pressure, during the act of cooling. This is done by means of a condensing machine, by which any degree of pressure may be made on the surface of the liquid substance, and by this means it acquires a greater degree of firmness and solidity when cold. A particular contrivance is likewise adopted for casting the hollow cylindrical candles, a description of which could not be well understood without reference to the plate. One application of this method will perhaps hardly be thought a very laudable improvement, which is, to cast a hollow cylinder of wax, and fill the cavity with tallow; whereby a candle which is more than half tallow will have all the outward appearance of a wax-candle.

MR. EDWARD COLEMAN, *for an ARTIFICIAL FROG.*

A PATENT was granted to Mr. EDW. COLEMAN, (Professor at the Veterinary College, Pancras we suppose) for an artificial Frog, which being applied to the natural frog of horses' feet, will effectually prevent contracted hoofs, thrushes, and canker.

This frog may be made of any tough and hard material, such as wood, horn, or leather; but, in general, iron is preferable. In order to fix and remove the artificial frog with ease, the toe of the iron frog extends under the toe of the shoe, which prevents the frog from slipping forwards; and to prevent its moving backwards or sideways, a steel spring is fitted into an irregular groove in the iron frog, and fixed under the heels of the shoe. To give greater steadiness to this application, a leather strap passes through a hole in the heel of the frog, and buckles round the hoof.

Observations.—In the whole of the art of farriery, there is no subject of more importance than the diseases of the foot, and the method of shoeing the best calculated for the ease and security of the animal. It was formerly the custom almost universally, and is still so in many parts, to cut away a great part of the

crown of the hoof, the frog, and bars; and to apply a very thick heavy shoe in order to render the hoof broader and handsomer, and the tread of the horse more secure. But the contrary effect produced by this injudicious method, has been fully pointed out by CLARK of Edinburgh, COLEMAN and others: for, by cutting away the frog, which is the natural support to the centre of the hoof, weakening the bars, and using high-heeled shoes, the whole weight of the animal is thrown on the anterior edge or crown of the hoof, which often thereby becomes inflamed, and forms very troublesome sores, difficult to cure. The frog likewise being kept off the ground loses its natural firmness of texture, especially when the animal is kept standing on litter in hot stables, and becomes soft, spongy, very prone to ulceration; and thus, running thrushes, cankers, and other sores of the foot, are produced, by which many fine horses are irretrievably spoiled for the saddle. To remedy this inconvenience, and to keep a proper pressure on the centre of the hoof where the frog has been injured, the contrivance of the patentee is offered to the public, and certainly it is a subject that merits attention from all those who are concerned in this noble animal.

MR. EDWARD STEERS, *for a MACHINE, to be applied to BOATS and other VESSELS, &c.*

A PATENT has been granted to Mr. EDWARD STEERS, of the Inner Temple, for a Machine, to be applied to Boats and other Vessels, for the purpose of moving them along with ease and celerity.

This invention consists of two or more paddles, moving by means of machinery in contrary and alternate directions. The paddles are so constructed, that when the machinery is set in motion, the broad surface of one or more of them will press against the water, while the broad surface of the other or others will give way to it, by which means the vessel will be moved along.

MESSRS. GOULDING and Co. *for an IMPROVEMENT in the CONSTRUCTION of the CLARINET.*

A PATENT has been granted to Messrs. GOULDING and Co. No. 45, Pall-Mall, for an improvement in the construction of the Clarinet.

The clarinet is a musical instrument now much in vogue, and it has been found that by long use it is liable to get out of tune

tune by the widening of the bore, a fault which cannot be afterwards remedied. To prevent this inconvenience, the Patentees have constructed an instrument which is lined throughout with a brass tube tinned, which is intended both to prevent the wood from decaying and improve the tone of the

instrument. Another inconvenience arising from the leathering of the keys, which was apt to be out of order in marching regiments, is remedied by lining the holes with a soft metal pipe ground perfectly flat upon the surface, to which a stopper is screwed, that renders the pipe air-tight.

THEATRICAL RETROSPECT FOR MAY, 1800.

A Tragedy, entitled *De Montfort*, was performed for the first time at Drury-lane Theatre, on the 29th of April last. This is a play of uncommon merit. The writer has descended into the depths of human caprice; and produced a character at once novel in its appearance and true to nature. The passion of *hatred* is the subject of this tragedy; and in the novelty of the form in which that vice is exhibited, would be found a strong claim on the public attention, if the piece did not possess, as it does, other beauties of the first order. Hatred originating chiefly in opposition of character, is the species chosen by the writer; and to preserve an air of probability in depicting a disease of mind so uncommon, and, what is more difficult still, to keep fast hold on the sympathy of the audience for the unhappy subject of the distemper, is a labour that demands most the robust intellect. The writer has not wholly succeeded; yet, has produced a work far from being unworthy of the grandeur of the first conception. As a distinct species of hatred, the passion is very plainly and strongly marked. Superficial observers will resolve many of its effects into *malice* or *envy*. But the writer has accurately drawn the line of separation; and in the execution of this delicate part of the work, perhaps, lies the greatest excellence of the tragedy. The workings of the passion are also finely disclosed; and the manner in which it diseases and taints all the faculties of its sad victim forcibly displayed.—But all that remains is deficient. The birth of the passion is not marked with that precision and power, that admits of no room for further question of its existence in nature. It is deemed a mere fiction of the poet's brain by the multitude, because they are not made to comprehend how a distemper so diabolical could be engendered in a heart so noble as that of *De Montfort*. And in contrasting the better part of *De Montfort's* character with its unhappy defect, the writer is comparatively negligent and feeble. The noble qualities ascribed to

De Montfort are more talked of than seen; they are not put into motion in that manner, that irresistibly convulses the audience with the conflicting feelings of delight and horror, pity and detestation. There are other, but inferior, defects in this tragedy. Throughout, more is told than acted; and the action, barren as it generally is of incident and business, is nevertheless incumbered and disfigured with trifling scenes, altogether inimical to the tone of the piece.

The performance of the part of *De Montfort*, by Mr. Kemble, is a fine example of the art; equally exhibiting the corroding effects of a passion fostered in secret, and the ravages of ungovernable fury. There is little beside, that deserves attention in the acting. The part of *Jane De Montfort*, which was played by Mrs. Siddons, is of that kind, in which we see the author's conception to be good, but the work to be unfinished; and Mrs. Siddons was not very successful in it.

The scenery of this play deserves unqualified praise. A scene representing the inside of an abbey, is one of the most beautiful and magnificent on the English stage.

The tragedy of *De Montfort* was prepared for representation by Mr. Kemble, from a play published sometime since in a volume, entitled *Plays on the Passions*. There are two others in the volume—a tragedy and a comedy, on the passion of *Love*. All of these plays exhibit marks of an active and vigorous mind. And perhaps it is not going much out of the way, to recommend to the writer, should these remarks meet the writer's eye, the study of dramatic composition, but more especially of the nature of dramatic action. The passions of the human heart are accurately comprehended by the writer; but it is too plain, that practice is wanting to unfold them with all that fascinating effect which is derived from richness of incident, and the skilful structure of a fable.

On the 1st of this month, a new musical after-piece, called *Paul and Virginia*, written

written by Mr. Cob, was produced at Covent-Garden Theatre. They who should go to this piece with the expectation of seeing something of the beautiful work of *St. Pierre*, bearing the same title, would be wretchedly disappointed. With equal propriety it might have assumed any other name; for it has no resemblance to the story of *St. Pierre's* delightful novel; and is, moreover, a dull tasteless production. The music is by Messrs. Mazinghi and Neeve; and is not characterised by any thing above mediocrity.

A new Comedy, by Mr. Hoare, entitled *Indiscretion*, was produced at Drury-lane Theatre, on the 10th of this month. This piece consists chiefly of scenes of very broad humour, not sufficiently excellent to occupy so large a space in a legitimate comedy. But it has also one or two scenes of a serious nature, touched in a very delicate manner. It does not, on the whole, rank so high as might be expected from the writer of the *Prize* and *No Song, no*

Supper. A song, in character, was sung in the play by Mrs. Jordan; it is of a plaintive kind; the words are peculiarly beautiful, and the music suitable; it is almost useless to say, it produced a most delightful effect on the audience.

On the 12th of this month, a new Comedy of three acts, called *Liberal Opinions*, the production of Mr. Dibden, Jun. was brought out at Covent-Garden Theatre. From this piece, a very high degree of success in the difficult art of dramatic writing, may be fairly promised to the author, if he cultivates his talents with perseverance, and looks at once into nature, and the works of the great masters of the art. The whole play is distinguished by vivacity of thought and expression. The first act is incomparably the best. It is gay in the dialogue, and rapid in the movement; without the alloy of extravagance. The two last acts degenerate. They are whimsical and lively; but the action falls into confusion and absurdity.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Monthly Report of Diseases admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell.

The District, in which the Patients of the Finsbury Dispensary are visited, comprehends the Parishes of St. James, and of St. John, Clerkenwell; of St. Luke; of St. Sepulchre, within and without; of St. Bartholomew, the Great and the Less; the Liberties of the Rolls, and of Glass-House Yard; the Town of Islington; the Parishes of St. Pancras; of St. Andrew, Holborn; and of St. George the Martyr, Queen's-square. This Tract of Ground may properly enough be termed, a North-Western District of the Metropolis.

List of Diseases, &c. from April 20, to May 20.

	No. of Cases.			
CONTINUED FEVER	8	Prurigo	-	17
Sore Throat	2	Cephalæa	-	4
Pneumonia	3	Worms	-	4
Hæmoptysis	2	Infantile Diseases	-	14
Dysentery	3	Hæmorrhoids	-	2
Diarrhœa	7			
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa	16			
Menorrhagia	12			
Leucorrhœa	13			
Acute Rheumatism	2			
Chronic Rheumatism	14			
Lumbago	7			
Hypochondriasis and Dyspepsia	12			
Asthenia	10			
Cough and Dyspnœa	16			
Phthisis	6			
Paralysis	4			
Hysteria	5			
Jaundice	2			
Dropsy	9			
Scrofula	6			
Gout	1			

The principal difference that is to be observed between the above list, and that of the preceding month is, that, in consequence of a change of season, it exhibits a much smaller proportion of *pulmonary* diseases.

The weather, it may in general be remarked, has more influence upon complaints of the lungs, than any remedies which are applied. That credit is accordingly too often given to the advice of a physician, which is in fact due to a favorable vicissitude in the atmosphere. This remark applies more especially to those catarrhal affections, which occurs at an advanced period of life.

Persons,

Persons at an advanced period of life are peculiarly addicted to a superstitious reverence for medicines; and yet it is to them that medicines are with the least efficacy and propriety applied. The coughs and asthmas of the aged, are most frequently relieved by a change of air, even to one less pure. It would be remarkable, that change of air was not in such cases more generally prescribed, if we did not reflect that air is not an article in an apothecary's shop.

At the same time, although medicines are seldom useful to the aged, by acting immediately upon the body, they may however be, in some instances, essentially so by acting upon the imagination.

Upon the influence of the imagination in curing diseases, a judicious and ingenious pamphlet has been lately published by Dr. HAYGARTH of Bath. It is a subject of great interest, and of an almost unbounded extent.

The mind is continually meddling with the body, and interfering with the remedies which are applied to it. A due attention to this circumstance would afford much instruction to physicians, and throw new light upon the efficiency of medicinal applications.

Even a kindness of manner on the part of a medical attendant, that bespeaks an interest in his patient's health, may not unfrequently be conducive to its restoration. Gratitude will cure a disease, when it is out of the reach of all other remedies. A patient will get well, or, which, in many cases, amounts nearly to the same thing, will endeavour to fancy himself well, in order to *oblige* his physician. On the other hand, a brutality, rudeness, or arrogance of demeanor, seems, as it were, to induce a *spiteful* obstinacy in the disorder.

Most of the cases which have proved fatal, have occurred amongst persons of an advanced period of life.

The old age of *nature*, and the *artificial* old age of intemperance, equally defy all remedies, *except* the dephlogisticated nitrous gas of Dr. BENDOES, which however was not to be procured at the Dispensary.

In the cases of phthisis, little else was attempted than to relieve the troublesome symptoms. In a decided instance of this disease, a *cure* cannot perhaps, in the present state of medical science, be reasonably expected.

How astonishing, that, in one of the most hopeless of all disorders, hope should be one of the most characteristic symptoms!

There is no disease which more invariably and obviously shews itself in the complexion and general physiognomy of the patient.

It is remarkable, that a connexion may, in many instances, be observed even between the complexion of a person, and his habitual occupation of life. Shoe-makers, for instance, are almost universally of the melancholic temperament—a circumstance that can scarcely be accounted for, unless upon the idea that a person of a sanguine disposition could not easily reconcile himself to so sedentary and monotonous an employment.

The fact above alluded to, which was first stated to the author of this article by his friend Dr. WILLAN, has since been, in numerous instances, confirmed by his own experience.

To the remarks of that learned and accurate observer, experience has almost invariably afforded a similar confirmation.

J. R.
W. W.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between
the 20th of April, and the 20th of May, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

ALLEN, A. C. Ironmonger-lane, merchant. (Noy, Mincing-lane)
Blake, M. H. London, cutler. (Bigg, Hatton-Garden)
Brown, W. Grafton-street, tailor. (Orrell, Winsley-street)
Bradley, J. Shawbank, calico-manufacturer. (Messrs. Edge, Manchester)
Bartlett, W. Portpool-lane, tallow-chandler. (Platt, Serjeant's-inn)
Bache, P. and A. Eache, Basinghall-street, merchants. (Mawley, Jealous Row)
Bourn, S. Spalding, grocer. (Harvey and Robinson, Lincoln's-inn)
Beanlands, W. and B. Bradford, woolstaplers. (Rhodes, Cooke, and Handley, St. James's Walk)

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Burley, J. Wakefield, grocer. (Allen & Exley, Gray's-inn)
Burge, W. Southampton, butcher. (Illingworth, Temple)
Booth, C. Ashton, plater. (Sanderford, Paisgrave Place)
Benjamin, A. Castle-street, merchant. (Fletcher, Dyer's-buildings)
Burch, Wm. Clapton, calico-printer. (Owen, Bartlett's-buildings)
Bird, John, Wells, Whitesmith. (Lewis, Inner Temple)
Cooper, J. Chorley, cotton manufacturer. (Barrett, Temple)
Collins, W. Bristol, brandy-merchant. (Terrant, Chan-cery lane)
Clarke, C. South Mimms, innholder. (Fletcher, Dyer's-buildings)
Darwin, W. Haymarket, hackneyman. (Burge, Great Portland-street)
Dalby, J. Sams-Mill, corn-dealer. (Barber, Gray's-inn)
Danie, S. Russell-street, Covent Garden, tavern-keeper (Rooke, Coleman-street)

J R

Dalby

Dalby, B. Bradford, corn-factor. (Sykes, New-inn)
 Ellis, E. Oxford-street, linen-draper. (Jones, Clement's-lane)
 Ellis, B. Chester, hardwareman. (Garnett, Basinghall-str.)
 Edwards, J. Castle-court, merchant. (Lowten, Temple)
 Fowler, J. Foster-la. warehousman. (Field, Friday-str.)
 Fay, E. Fenchurch-str. merchant. (Langham, Bartlett's-buildings)
 Fagg, B. High Holborn, sadler. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)
 Frost, J. Hedon, tanner. (Roffler, Kirby-street)
 Gearing, W. Water-lane, innholder. (Carter, Staple's-inn)
 Greaves, J. Sen. Walworth, insurance-broker. (Crowder and Lavie, Frederick's Place)
 Horne, C. Portland-street, Ratcliffe-Highway, glass-maker.
 Harrison, T. & A. and J. Kidder, Croydon, calico-printers. (Corderoy, Essex-street)
 Heap, W. and T. Burton, dealers in cotton-twist, &c. (Ellis, Curstons-street)
 Higson, J. and T. Tinker, Liverpool, linen-draper. (Ellis, Curstons-street)
 Howard, J. Burnham, innholder. (Philpot and Geldhard, Red Lion square)
 James, S. Bloomsbury Place, school-mistress. (White, Chancery-lane)
 Jetley, W. Armley, maltster. (Dyneley, Bell, and Dyneley, Gray's-inn)
 Jones, T. Charlton, timber-merchant. (Barber, Gray's-inn)
 James, J. Old Burlington-street, tailor. (Dawson, Warwick-street)
 James, W. Bristol, scrivener. (Pember, Bristol)
 Jeffe, Robert, Bristol, scrivener. (Messrs. Heelis and Co. Gray's-inn square)
 Kirk, G. and J. Ford, Grocer's Hall court, merchants. (Ward, Bennett, and Greaves, Henrietta-street)
 Lacey, B. and E. Fay, Fenchurch-str. merchants. (Williams, Chatham Place)
 Mathews, W. Long-lane, parchment-maker. (Davies, Lophbury)
 Marriott, S. Paul's Head Tavern, victualler. (J. and R. Wells, Warrford-court)
 Morton, T. Woodhouse, dealer. (Gleadhill, Lophbury)
 Mears, J. Bear-lane, flour-factor. (Benbow, Lincoln's-inn)
 Moses, L. Abergavenny, ironmonger. (Price, Abergavenny)
 Moss, F. S. Featherstone-buildings, merchant. (Berkitt, Bond-court)
 Metcalfe, G. Kingston, dealer. (Gale, Hull)
 Merredew, J. Clapham, grocer. (Wilson, Union-street, Borough)
 M'Mikine, Halifax, dealer. (Edge, Inner Temple)
 Martin, James, Houghton-str. whalebone cutter. (Bower, Clifford's-inn)
 Pierce, R. Warminster, clothier. (Davies, Warminster)
 Parkin, P. Farnham, brandy-merchant. (Rhodes, Cook, and Handley, St. James's Walk)
 Powell, J. Bevis-Marks, glass-dealer. (Isaacs, Bury-str.)
 Penny, J. Ludlow, sadler. (Highmoor, New Inn)
 Pickup, T. Castleton, carrier. (Sykes, New Inn)
 Parkin, J. Lat-lane, warehousman. (Eaton, Birchin-la.)
 Reynolds, J. Newington Butts, brewer. (Gilham, Tooke's-court)
 Ralfe, T. and J. Gauntlett, Leadenhall-street, merchants. (Roffler, Kirby-street)
 Roope, R. H. Dartmouth, merchant. (Messrs. Prideux, Dartmouth)
 Richardson, J. Chesterfield, liquor-merchant. (Bower, Chesterfield)
 Shortholfe, T. Sculcoates, merchant. (Roffler, Kirby-str.)
 Sause, J. Liverpoole, merchant. (G. and T. Crump, Liverpool)
 Simpson, C. and J. Mills, Pigg's-lee, dyers. (Hodgson, Chancery-lane)
 Springs, J. John-str. victualler. (Sarel, Berkeley-square)
 Swinnoek, T. Ramsgate, livery stable keeper. (Blake and Son, Cooke's-court)
 Sandover, R. Tamerton-Foliot, dealer. (Pridham, Plymouth)
 Tatlock, C. Cateaton-str. merchant. (Swaine and Stevens, Old Jewry)
 Trotter, B. Mitre-court, Fleet-street, and R. Hodgson, Three Crown court, Southwark, tailors. (Juckes, Nicholas-lane)
 Tate, W. Sen. and Jun. Findon, timber-merchants. (Raine and Wrangham, Seething-lane)
 Thompson, S. Crumfal, butcher. (Milne, Serjeant, and Milne, Manchester)
 Tetley, W. Armley, maltster. (Dyneley, Bill, and Dyneley, Gray's-inn)
 Torgew, William, Birmingham, toy-maker. (Sanderfon, Palsgrave Place)
 Tolver, Tho. Chester, merchant. (Garnet, Basinghall-str.)
 Waters, J. Hammermith, victualler. (Marson, Newington)
 Wells, J. and T. Holborn-bridge, jewellers. (Hudson, Wentworth buildings)
 Ward, R. and P. Francis, Lawrence-lane, gloves. (Eaton, Birchin-lane)
 Wilkes, J. Minchinhampton, baker. (Greenwoller's, Tooke's-court)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Adamson, J. Cateaton-street, factor, July 29.
 Airis, J. Norfolk-street, mariner, June 14.
 Battie, M. Broad-street buildings, merchant, May 12.
 Brown, T. and J. Hockerell, coach-makers, May 31.
 Biddle, J. Ether, mealman, June 7.
 Bloore, J. Bow-lane, tavern-keeper, June 10.
 Bonfal, W. Wilmslow, grocer, May 28.
 Bailey, W. Malmesbury, victualler, May 28.

Bates, T. Bedfordbury, mercer, June 14.
 Barncoat, Jane, and Barncoat, John, Falmouth, grocer, June 28.
 Ballard, J. Evesham, victualler, June 5.
 Brown, A. Barber's Yard, dyer, June 11.
 Button, John, Crooked-lane, upholster, June 11.
 Bulcock, Richard, Union-street, merchant, June 11.
 Barnett, H. Russell-street, merchant, June 10.
 Cheap, A. and A. Loughnan, New court, merchants, May 27.
 Clarke, J. Bourdon-street, tallow-chandler, June 3.
 Clarke, J. the Elder, Great Totham, wheelwright, May 31.
 Currie, J. Throgmorton-str. cotton-manufacturer, June 11.
 Clegg, W. Revery, linen-draper, June 5.
 Churton, W. Hddnet, shopkeeper, June 7.
 Comyn, S. Aldermanbury, merchant, June 17.
 Carr, W. Haltwhistle, dyer, June 12.
 Clibborn, A. Haverford West, merchant, June 9.
 Cole, H. Salisbury-square, warehousman, June 14.
 Douce, W. T. Coad's Row, haberdasher, June 3.
 Dawkins, J. City Road, stable-keeper, May 28.
 Davis, J. Brighthelmstone, coal-merchant, June 6.
 Dickenson, W. Bond-street, printfeller, June 10.
 Dalton, W. Deptford, potter, June 7.
 Dunderdale, D. Holbeck, clothier, June 5.
 Dunham, W. Sedgeford, dealer, June 18.
 Entwish, J. Manchester, fustian manufacturer, May 24.
 Enfor, W. Jun. Newcastle, ironmonger, May 31.
 Edwards, Tho. Limehouse, victualler, June 14.
 Fentham, H. H. Greville-street, merchant, June 7.
 French, G. Hurst Green, shopkeeper, June 28.
 Galt, T. Whitehaven, merchant, May 19.
 Garrett, J. and B. Hathway, Oxfordshire, glass-fellers, May 31.
 Gill, G. Jun. Horbury, dealer, May 26.
 Gillo, J. New Sarum, whip-maker, June 7.
 Heyes, W. Gainsborough, mercer, May 23.
 Haywood, F. and G. Palfreyman, Manchester, calico printers, May 22.
 Hardcastle, J. Birmingham, grocer, May 30.
 Horsfield, J. Manchester, linen-draper, May 31.
 Hunt, W. Coleman street, sadler, June 17.
 Hodges, T. and J. Sainsbury, Millbank, coal merchants, June 14.
 Hardy, W. and J. Heaton-Norris, cotton-manufacturers, June 14.
 Humphreys, M. Lophbury, factor, June 10.
 Johnson, T. Norton Falgate, chemist, May 17.
 Johnson, J. Alnmouth, cornfactor, June 14.
 Jolly, W. Threadneedle-street, merchant, May 28.
 Jordan, J. J. Gloucester, grocer, May 31.
 Jones, H. Wolgosh, maltster, June 6.
 Jones, T. Dudley, grocer, June 13.
 Jarvis, D. Manchester, manufacturer, June 14.
 Kerr, W. Stockport, muslin manufacturer, May 27.
 Kirk, M. and J. W. Fisher, Manchester, merchants, June 20.
 Lane, B. Freeman's-court, insurance-broker, May 17.
 Law, T. Spalding, oatmeal-maker, June 2.
 Lear, J. Strand, victualler, June 21.
 Langstaff, T. Edward-street, stone-mason, June 10.
 Moore, J. Bishopsgate-street, weaver, May 28.
 Minton, J. Bristol, bookseller, June 24.
 Nalder, F. Snaresbrook, victualler, June 10.
 Pearhes, D. and J. Powell, Ave-Maria lane, gloves, May 27.
 Pirks, J. Great Sarfson, scrivener, June 10.
 Price, R. H. Manchester, grocer, May 27.
 Paterfon, G. Berwick, linen-draper, July 29.
 Prichard, J. and H. Battle-bridge, June 14.
 Roberts, W. Rochester, grocer, May 17.
 Reichard, J. J. P. Dahmer, and J. B. Brune, Angel-court, merchants, May 17.
 Reynolds, R. and T. Chessop, Beddington Corner, calico printers, May 20.
 Ruff, H. Worcester, glover, May 21.
 Robinson, J. Liverpool, seal maker, May 29.
 Reimer, H. Catherine-court, merchant, May 27.
 Ruddersford, T. St. Paul's Church yard, stay-maker, June 7.
 Rispin, R. Pocklington, tailor, May 26.
 Rofwear, J. Lyncombe, mason, June 4.
 Reichard, J.—Dalimer, J. P. and Brune, J. J. Angel-co-merchants, June 10.
 Simpson, J. C. Sweeting's-alley, musical instrument-maker, May 20.
 Smith, J. Calton, dealer, May 29.
 Staples, E.—Shaw, C.—Staples, W. M. and Guy, H. bankers, May 24.
 Salmon, J. L. Nantwich, cheese factor, June 3.
 Stephens, J. and T. Hatterley, Whitechapul, oilmen, July 29.
 Smedley, J. Maid-lane, hosier, June 17.
 Sheffield, W. Jun. Rubrough, Hurton's Amb, farmer, May 22.
 Simpkins, R. L. Leicester, hosier, June 6.
 Sykes, J. Manchester, perfumer, June 7.
 Sanderfon, T. Uphingham, carrier, June 27.
 Sowry, J. Leeds, clothier, June 6.
 Tapp, J. and S. Congleton, soap-boilers, May 26.
 Tusting, J. Newton, cornfactor, June 6.
 Trundell, B. Witney, victualler, May 23.
 Tovey, W. Jun. Bridge Road, grocer, June 14.
 Vesey, S. Melkham, scrivener, May 19.
 Wright, T. Basington, coachmaker, May 24.
 Warwick, W. Birmingham, buckle-maker, May 19.
 Wilson, W. Manchester, grocer, May 22.
 Walker, H. Jun. Perten-hall, butcher, May 30.
 Wennington, W. Thavies-inn, hardwareman, June 10.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In May, 1800.

FRANCE.

THE campaign has opened in Italy by an important success on the side of the Austrians. On the 6th of April, General Melas attacked the several posts occupied by the French, to the northward and westward of Savona and Vado, and drove them from the positions of Torre la Buona, Monte Notte, and several others. Some of these posts were strongly entrenched, and one of them defended by 300 men; but they were carried by the courage and conduct of the Austrian troops, who appear to have acquired much honour this day. The French retired with precipitation on Vado and Savona, leaving their cannon and about 300 prisoners, among whom was a Chef de Brigade and several officers of distinction. In the night between the 6th and 7th the troops evacuated Vado, having destroyed the stores and spiked the cannon, and retired by sea towards Nice. Their number is supposed to have been between seven and eight hundred. The Austrians took possession of the fort of Vado in the morning and found 17 pieces of heavy artillery. General Melas immediately invested Savona. Such is the account transmitted by Lord Minto.

By the French papers, however, which were received on the 27th of April, official communications of a very interesting nature meet the public eye. They contain the account of the military transactions of ten days, from the 10th to the 20th of April. At the commencement of hostilities General Melas obtained those successes which we have just noticed; but since that period, the Austrians were uniformly unfortunate, having been defeated with the loss of eight thousand men in prisoners only, the amount of the killed and wounded could not be ascertained; the French also gained several standards, and a quantity of artillery.

The first engagement was on the 10th, when Massena attacked the Austrians at Salsello; it continued the whole day, and on the following he repulsed them with great loss.

On the 13th, 14th, and 15th, he took 4500 prisoners, seven standards, and six pieces of cannon. General Souchet, in his official letter to the First Consul, goes on to relate a number of other successes; among which was the taking the redoubt of Melagno, with 400 prisoners, 12 of whom were officers; 1200 more, including a major and two lieutenant-colonels, were

taken in the redoubt of Settepani, with one standard; while Suchet's loss, if we are to give him credit "did not exceed 120 wounded and 30 killed." He concludes with observing, that they were preparing for a general and decisive attack. Massena, by different manœuvres, had drawn the enemy into the valley of Albisola, where all who opposed him were killed or taken prisoners.

Since this intelligence, accounts have been again received from Lord Minto, dated Vienna, April 29th, That it was General Melas's intention to move forward against Varagio on the 9th; but having learnt that the enemy, having received a reinforcement of 3000 men, intended to make a vigorous defence in this advantageous position, General Melas halted in consequence, and deferred the attack until the following day: the battle was bloody, a great number of men being killed on both sides, but at length the perseverance of his Imperial Majesty's troops was successful; several officers and about 200 men were made prisoners; among the former were some belonging to the suite of General Massena, who had hastened in person to the scene of action, in the hope that his presence would inspire his troops with additional courage. He led them repeatedly to the charge; but at length the enemy flying in disorder, was pursued as far as Invrea. That part of them which took the road leading along the sea-coast suffered considerably by the fire of the squadron of his Britannic Majesty. On another side M. Le Comte de Hohenzollern attacked and carried the Bochetta on the 9th, making 200 prisoners, with six pieces of cannon. In the night between the 7th and 8th, General Kaim surprised the enemy's posts at Mount Cenis, taking 200 prisoners and 16 pieces of cannon, and established himself in that position.

Information has also been received from Vice Admiral Lord Keith, dated April the 18th, that the Guillaume Tell, having attempted to escape from Malta on the evening of the 29th of March, was intercepted and captured the following morning by his Majesty's ships Lion, Foudroyant, and Penelope. His Lordship, not having received Capt. Dixon's account of the particulars of the action, has been obliged to take another opportunity of communicating them; he understands that the enemy was completely defeated before she

struck, and that the Lion and Foudroyant have had killed, and wounded, about forty men each.

By letters from Dijon to the 24th of April we are informed, that the army of reserve has been augmented to 70,000 men, many of the levies having advanced at the rate of nearly 40 miles a day. Part of this army was already in motion; the division of Gen. Wattin was on its march towards Geneva, and the division of Gen. Loison had taken a similar route to penetrate into Italy by the Valais and Aosta. The Consular Guard, &c. were expected on the 27th, and the most sumptuous preparations were making for the accommodation of Bonaparte, who was looked for by the 4th of May, at which time 10,000 fresh troops were expected. There were at the date of these letters 40 Generals at Dijon.

The army from Egypt are, by a Decree of the 28th, to perform quarantine at the Isles of Hieres.

It is truly astonishing that the British Cabinet has hitherto thought proper not to publish a syllable of the correspondence that has taken place between their own agent, Sir Sidney Smith, and Gen. Kleber, notwithstanding it is now pretty accurately ascertained that the former was the principal instrument in accommodating the convention between the latter and the Grand Vizier, and took a most open and active part in such accommodation. The Official Journal of France has presented us with fifty-nine different articles relative to the evacuation of Egypt. The principal terms first proposed by the French General were, that, in consequence of the evacuation of Egypt, the Porte should also restore whatever conquests it might have made from France; that the relations between the two Governments should return to the state in which they were previous to the war, that England should sign a new guarantee for the Ottoman Empire, and that the evacuation should not take place till means for that purpose were furnished to the army. A variety of communications upon these propositions took place between Sir Sidney Smith and General Kleber; and the Convention, as it now stands, was at length acceded to, having been expressly drawn up by the former himself. It appears too that, independently of the pledge of faith of the British Government which was hereby given to the execution of the treaty, the Russian Agent in the camp of the Grand Vizier gave his hearty consent at the same time to all these proceedings.

The campaign has opened on the Rhine. On the 25 of April the two corps

of the army, commanded by Generals St. Sufanne and St. Cyr, passed the Rhine. The former, proceeding from Kehl, and directing his course to Offenbourg, came up with the enemy, who, to the number of 15,000, made a great resistance. The battle lasted from five in the morning till four in the afternoon. The Austrians lost many men, and left behind them one cannon, many firelocks, and ammunition. Dubois Crancé was killed at the head of his corps.

General St. Cyr, who passed the Rhine at Brisach, experienced but little resistance; the Austrians retreated before him, and evacuated Fribourg, which he entered on the 25th of April. The corps of the army which the General in Chief commanded directly, passed the Rhine at Bâle on the 27th of April. The first division of this corps, commanded by General Delmas, proceeded down the right bank of the Rhine, and directed its course towards the Forest towns. A very warm action took place on the 27th of April in order to force the passage of the Alb, which the Austrians had entrenched. This division took 200 prisoners and two pieces of cannon.

The Austrians retired at all points to take the line of Stockach, while the French army passed the Wistach the morning of the 1st of May, and marched toward Neukirch, to be joined by Lieutenant General Lecourbe, who passed the Rhine on the same day between Stein and Schaffhausen. The passage was executed with prodigious rapidity. The result of the battles at the three points where the Rhine was passed, was from 7 to 800 prisoners, a major, 8 officers, 3 pieces of cannon, together with the occupation of the castle of Hohenwell, surrendered by capitulation. This fort is almost impregnable and is defended by 80 pieces of brass cannon.

Since the commencement of the operations, the loss of the Austrians in the whole line may be about 1500 men taken prisoners, and 6 pieces of cannon.

By Paris Journals of the 11th of May we are informed of another victory gained by Moreau on the 5th at Moeskirch, a town about ten miles north-east of Stockach. The obstinacy of both sides was extreme: but the Austrians have been said to be completely beaten. "They are in full retreat; and I am," says Moreau, "pursuing them with vigor. Their loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners is immense." The circumstance of the battle having taken place at Moeskirch, shews the French are advancing; a proof that they really are

are victorious. Had they gained no ground, their success might have been questioned. The Austrians appear to dispute every inch of ground; the fighting is not yet concluded; nor can it be known with whom the victory will finally rest; though it at present inclines much to the side of the French. The line of Stockach is strong and important. It is the key to Suabia, opening a short road to the Austrian magazines, to the Tyrol, &c. and we know that horse can act there, as the Archduke gained his victories on that spot last year by his superiority of cavalry.

From Italy we have nothing official: but if we may believe private accounts, the Austrians attacked St. Pierre d'Arena, a suburb close under the walls of Genoa and within the lines of some of the outworks. They failed in the attack; but we learn from this and other circumstances how closely the French are blocked up in Genoa. The German Gazettes, quoted in the Paris Papers, assert that Massena has offered to capitulate. Bonaparte no sooner received intelligence of Moreau's first success, than, early on that point, he next day set off from Paris to Dijon, a distance of nearly 200 miles, which he travelled in twenty-five hours.

RUSSIA.

The secession of this power from the confederacy is at length fully ascertained to be complete. It is to co-operate in no one point or respect whatsoever; and even the troops which were in British pay, and in the British territory, are fully believed to be recalled. There is also a private misunderstanding between the Emperor and Sir Charles Whitworth, in consequence of which the latter has found himself under the necessity of requesting permission to return home. We know not the immediate cause of this dispute: but our own confidential intelligence attributes it to a circumstance altogether trifling and subordinate; and we have little doubt but such will be found the fact. It is in consequence of this total secession on the part of Russia that the intended Expedition is said to be relinquished. Suwarow is now stated to be alive, and to have arrived at Petersburg, where he is again about to be received by the capricious smile of Court favour.

AMERICA.

The expenditure of the Government of the United States of America for the year 1800 is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury at 15,393,034 dollars; the revenue at 10,301,295 dollars; leaving to be provided for 5,091,775 dollars.—In

this estimate is included the sum of 600,000 dollars for building six ships of 74 guns each, and the sum appropriated to raising twelve regiments of infantry, and six troops of horse; the further enlisting of which will probably be soon stopped; an act for that purpose having already passed the House of Representatives. There remained in the treasury at the time of making the report 2,159,377 dollars; of which one million being estimated as due on account of the last year, there remained 1,159,377 dollars towards the deficiencies of the present. The committee of ways and means, allowing for deductions in the expences of arming, &c. was of opinion, that the excess of expenditure would not be more than three millions and a half, and proposed that that sum be raised by a loan; recommending at the same time that some measures be adopted gradually to extinguish the debt.

Captain Barry reached Philadelphia with dispatches from Messrs. Ellsworth and Davie, Envoys to the French Republic, dated the 10th of February at Burgos in Spain. They received their passports the preceding day from M. Talleyrand, the Minister for foreign affairs, inclosed in a letter, expressing impatience for their arrival at Paris.

Several attempts have lately been made to set the city of Charlestown on fire. Five hundred dollars are offered for convicting the offender.

EAST INDIES.

A large body of the licentious troops of the Bermahs have lately made inroads into the Chittagong province, and, under pretence of apprehending some emigrants who were said to have fled from Arracan, have committed the most alarming outrages in the villages, where they have not only plundered the defenceless inhabitants of their cattle and effects, but set fire to several cottages; in consequence of which, Lieut. Hall had been deputed to go to the frontiers of Ava, in order to make some arrangements with the Bermahs. He has full powers to treat for delivering up the fugitives, if the explanation shall prove satisfactory.

According to a representation lately made to the Supreme Government, it appears that there are no less than six millions of people of different descriptions employed in the manufacture of cotton in India, who require nothing more for their services than food and protection.

Accounts from the Malabar Coast, state that four or five sail of vessels, mounting from ten to twenty-four guns, and sup-

posed to be the enemy's privateers, had made their appearance off Allepé.

A body of Faquhars, those religious fanatics who so frequently disturb the repose of the people, lately excited great commotion in the neighbourhood of Trichinopoly. The military were called in, and some field-pieces, laden with grape-shot, pointed amongst them, before they were reduced to order.

When the Abercrombie, Capt. Clarke, from Corringier to Calcutta, was wrecked at the entrance of that river, the Lascars, who were left on board, loaded themselves so heavily with various articles of value, for which they broke open every chest and package, that of the number of sixty-two, who pushed off on a raft from the vessel, it is not ascertained that ten got safe ashore. The Abercrombie was a fine ship of 800 tons burthen, and had on board a cargo of salt in high preservation.

A small fort in the Bilghy Ghaut, garrisoned by some peons of the late Sultaun, has just surrendered to a detachment of European troops, who has taken possession of it.

IRELAND.

The articles concerning the Union, which engrossed so much of the attention of Parliament, are now finished, and have been acceded to, without any material alteration, by both Houses, and have received the royal assent.

The House of Commons met on the evening of the 8th of May, pursuant to adjournment. The Bill for the Relief of Protestant Curates was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next; to which day Lord Castlereagh said he intended to move, at its rising, that the call of the House be postponed, when a measure of the greatest magnitude would be brought forward.

Sir Laurence Parsons begged to know what was the nature of the business to be brought forward on that day. Lord Castlereagh replied, a business which had been already very amply discussed in that house, namely, a Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Sir Laurence observed, it was not without pain and anxiety he heard the noble Lord once more avow his determination of agitating a question in that House that had been already condemned by more than nine-tenths of the nation. He fondly hoped that the Minister, profiting by the experience of the events daily passing around him, had at length determined to act wisely, by giving the measure up altogether.

Lord Castlereagh said a few words in

reply, and then moved the question of adjournment to Monday next the 12th instant.—Agreed to.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

The principal business which has occupied the attention of Parliament since our last number, has been the Union with Ireland.

On this subject Mr. Pitt observed, on the 21st of April, that the question to be discussed had originated with that House, which, in recommending it to his Majesty, had pledged themselves to follow it up, if it met the approbation of the Parliament of Ireland.

Mr. Johnes said, he had not approved of the articles, or of the measure which had been carried in Ireland by corruption, and contrary to the sense of the people. He warned the House to recollect the case of America; and added, that he felt it his duty to oppose a measure in many respects fraught with the most mischievous consequences.

The question for the Speaker's leaving the chair being carried without a division, Mr. Pitt said, that in the present consideration of the question the Committee were not to look to any separate provision, but to the whole in one comprehensive view, as a measure of general policy. We were to consider that it had been the uniform system of our implacable enemy, by clandestine machinations and open force, to endeavour to separate the two countries; and it should be our peculiar object to consolidate the interests of both nations, and place them under one fixed and permanent government. Mr. Pitt here entered into a detail of the calculations upon which the proposed numbers of members sent by Ireland to the Imperial Parliament had been founded; and with infinite ability defended himself from the imputation of having forsaken his former political opinions, observing, that the circumstances of this and other countries were the reverse of what they had been fourteen years before; and that a rigid adherence to opinions formed at that period would evince a childish prepossession for the abstract beauties and visions of theory, in preference to the striking deduction of practical truth and experience. Out of the hundred members to be sent by Ireland, he believed, that not more than twenty held places under government; at that rate, he thought they might be limited to that number in the first Parliament. It is proposed that the members of the present Parliament shall continue, and form the first United Parliament; and the Irish members now sitting for such places

places as have a right to return members to the United Parliament, shall do the same; as was the case at the time of the Scottish Union.

Mr. Grey, in a speech of equal length and ability, replied to the several parts of the last speech, and entered into an historical account of the state of England and Scotland previous to their Union, and of both countries and Ireland at present, for the purpose of shewing that the circumstances which rendered the first Union indispensable to almost the existence of both countries, did not exist in the other case, and consequently should not operate in the discussion before the House. Mr. Grey concluded by moving, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to direct his Ministers to suspend all proceedings on the Irish Union, till the sentiments of the Irish people respecting that measure could be ascertained.

On a division, the numbers were for Mr. Grey's motion, 30—Against it, 236.

Mr. Jones arose on the 8th of May, and made his promised motion for Peace, in a long and very interesting speech, in which he commented on the various offensive objects, and on the conduct of the War; and concluded by moving an address, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to listen to terms of Peace, and that he would no longer continue his confidence to those Ministers who had advised him to reject overtures to that purpose, and continue the country in the present destructive contest.

Mr. Fox took the chair on the 13th of May, at the monthly dinner of the Whig-Club. The meeting was remarkably numerous. Mr. Liptrap and Mr. Waithman were elected members. After the usual toasts, the Duke of Norfolk, in a short speech, was preparing the company for the health of Mr. Fox: but the moment the intension of his Grace was discovered, the enthusiasm was so great, that he could not proceed; and the health of Mr. Fox was drank amidst loud shouts of applause.

Mr. Fox, after thanking the company for the kindness with which they usually drank his health, assured them, that, notwithstanding his retirement, he retained the same attachment to the principles of the club. This retirement had, in some instances, been productive of considerable uneasiness; it had afforded his enemies an opportunity of misrepresenting his sentiments on public questions, and particularly on the question of the Union. It had been industriously given out, both in this country and in Ireland, that he was rather

friendly than adverse to the measure: It was unnecessary to repeat his opinion to that club, to men well acquainted with his opinions. He, who had opposed the enslaving of America, must be hostile to the enslaving of Ireland. He, who thought it an unpardonable presumption in this country to legislate for America, could not change his opinion of the design of legislating for Ireland in Great Britain. Mr. Fox said, it had been intended that Earl Thanet should be requested to take the chair at the next meeting; but there had been an error in calculating the time of his Lordship's enlargement.

On the morning of the 15th of May, a very extraordinary and alarming circumstance occurred in Hyde-Park, while the Grenadier Brigade of Guards were going through the evolutions of a field-day in the presence of his Majesty. In going through the firings, a ball was discharged from near the centre, which struck a gentleman, a Mr. Ongley, of Chelsea, standing five or six yards from the king.

On the same night, at the theatre of Drury-lane, a pistol was fired from the pit, immediately as His Majesty entered his box; fortunately no person was injured by it, nor did His Majesty appear in the least alarmed, though some gentlemen in the pit positively stated that it was pointed at him. Immediately the person who fired it was seized and dragged over the rails of the orchestra through the music-room to a place of security. The firing of the pistol was so instantaneous as to prevent all the persons near the assassin from seeing his design in time to defeat it, though we learn that providentially a gentleman that sat next to him, (Mr. Holroyd, of Scotland-yard) had the good fortune to raise the arm of the assassin, so as to direct the contents of the pistol rather towards the roof of the box.

The assassin appears to be James Hadfield; he says he served his time to a working silver-smith; but had enlisted into the 15th of light dragoons; and while the Duke of York commanded at Lincelles, he fought against the enemies of his king and country, where he was wounded, and therefore discharged. He said that he worked at his trade for Mr. Solomon Hougham. Being weary of life, he last week bought a pair of pistols from one Wm. Wakelin, a hair-dresser and broker in St. John-street. (Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Wigstead, who examined him immediately, sent persons to bring Wakelin and his master to the theatre.) Wakelin, the person from whom he had bought the pistols, being brought to the house, was examined. He said it was true that

that he had bought a pair of pistols of him, and that he had said they were for his young master, who would give him a blunderbuss. He knew very little of Hatfield, but knew where he worked, and had heard a good character of him, but that the least drink affected his head.

Upon this evidence he was committed to Cold Bath Fields, for re-examination;

after which, he was had up before the Privy Council, and finally committed to Newgate on charge of treason.

Addreses of congratulation have been sent to his Majesty from both Houses of Parliament, and from the City of London, which have since been followed by all the corporate towns in the kingdom.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married.] Henry Slaughter, Esq. to the Right Hon. Viscountess Montagne.

At Fulham, T. J. L. Baker, Esq. to Miss Mary Sharpe.

Capt. Cumberland, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Burt, of Albermarle-street.

Capt. Forster, of the 4th Foot, to Miss Otway, of Bulstrode-street.

The Rev. Mr. Offley, to Miss Impey, daughter of Sir Elijah Impey.

James Stephens, Esq. of the Middle Temple, to Mrs. Clarke, sister of Mr. Wilberforce.

Mr. Joseph Jackson, of Compton-street, to Miss Sparrow, of West-Smithfield.

The Hon. John Cochrane, to Miss Birch, of Pinner.

Mr. Wilson, of Piccadilly, to Miss Ashlin, of Sloane-street.

John Harris, Esq. of Gerrard-street, to Miss Bradley, of Fitzroy-square.

G. Sullivan Martin, Esq. of George-street, to Miss Nevinston, of Duke-street.

Mr. Michelson, of Blenheim-street, to Miss Baker, of Queen Anne Street, West.

Robert Scott, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Establishment, to Miss Jervis, daughter-in-law of David Scott, Esq. M. P. of Harley-street.

Alex. Clark, Esq. late of Jamaica, aged 60, to Miss M. Orford, aged 20.

Mr. L. J. Curtis, of Islington, to Miss Savage, of Weymouth-street.

Mr. John Uffington, of Bunhill Row, to Miss Hillyard, of Tottenham Court Road.

Mr. John Webb, of Norfolk-street, to Miss Mary Crespin, of Tottenham Court Road.

Dr. Willan, of Bloomsbury-square, to Mrs. Scott, niece of James Randell, Esq. Queenhithe; and relict of Robert Scott, Esq. late of Nassau, New Providence.

William Brummell, Esq. of Donnington Grove, to Miss Daniell, of Upper Wimpole-street.

Matthias Arntz, Esq. of Golden-square, to Miss F. Cantwell, of Great Pultney-street.

Mr. Sowerby, to Miss Lockwood, of Bond-street.

Robert Bingley, Esq. of his Majesty's Mint, to Miss Alchorne, of the Tower.

At Newington, Mr. Hewitt, of Dover Place, to Miss Minoch.

Capt. Meadows, late of the Earl of Wycombe, Indiaman, to Miss Syrett.

Mr. George Bruce, of Jermyn-street, to Miss Mitchell, of the Haymarket.

James Wiseman, Esq. of Seville, to Miss Strange, of Finsbury-square.

Died.] Mr. Tho. Viguers, merchant, of the Strand.

Capt. Palmer, of the Selby Sloop of War; he shot himself in a fit of insanity.

In Grosvenor-square, the Lady of Sir Lionel Darell, Bart.

After a long-illness, aged 19, Miss Jane Maria Tonym, youngest daughter of General Tonym.

In Leicester-square, Lieut. Gen. George Martin, late Colonel of the 51st Foot.

At the India House, Mr. John Burford, Clerk to the Committee of Directors in the Buying Office. He threw himself out of the window of his office in a fit of lunacy, and killed himself on the spot.

At Christchurch, the Countess of Strathmore.

In Soho-square, aged 78, Mrs. Salisbury Brereton, relict of the late O. S. Brereton, Esq.

In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 92, Lady C. Courtenay; she was sister to the late Earl Bathurst, and mother of the present Bishop of Exeter. Her father and sister died at the age of 84.

In Little Pultney-street, Mrs. Rebecca Turner.

In Powis Place, aged 74, T. Roberts, Esq.

At Twickenham, Mrs. Microp.

In Craven-street, Mrs. Onslow, wife of Arthur Onslow, Esq. barrister-at-law.

In Kingsland Place, Mr. Peter Thompson, stock-broker.

Mrs. Eliz. Paget, of Wardour-street, Soho.

At Homerton, aged 73, Tho. Davies, Esq.

In the 74th year of his age, Geo. Brucker, Esq. of Clapham Common.

At Ripley, in Surrey, aged 48, Mr. Paul Adams.

In Bush-lane, George Grellett, Esq. many years a wine merchant.

In the 79th year of his age, Mathew Rob. Arnott, Esq. Reading Clerk, Clerk of the Private Committees of the House of Peers, and Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. He had held his office in the House of Peers thirty

thirty-nine years; and the knowledge he possessed of the business of his station, will occasion his loss to be much felt.

Mrs. Martha Graham, of Islington Road.

In Somerset-street, Mrs. Mary Eldin, dau. of the late Hon. Baron Eldin, of the Exchequer, N. B.

Miss Long, eldest daughter of Beeston Long, Esq.

At Richmond, aged 77, Mrs. Sarah Way, widow of Lewis Way, Esq. and sister of the Countess Dowager of Northampton.

In Fitzroy-square, aged 26, Miss Gordon Christie, wife of Mr. J. H. Christie, of Edinburgh.

At Mile-End, aged 90, Mr. John Le Souf

At Woodford, Mrs. Anderson, wife of J. Anderson, Esq. of Philpot-lane.

Mr. Fisher, principal Oboe player to his Majesty. He was seized with an apoplectic fit, while performing a Solo at the Queen's house, and expired soon afterwards.

In St. Pancras Work-house, aged 104, Mary Bird; she ate a hearty dinner on the day she died.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Hugo Meynell, Esq. celebrated for his fox hunt, at his seat at Quorndon, in Leicestershire. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, while on a hunting party. He was about forty years of age, and has left behind him a widow, the sister of the Marchioness of Hertford, and six children.

Mr. George Garthshore, partner in the banking house of Hankey and Co.

In James-street, Westminster, Mrs. Ayrton, wife of Dr. Ayrton.

John Beatson, Esq. merchant, of Cateaton-street.

Lately at the hotel in Spring Gardens, of a paralytic affection, John Macbride, esq. admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's fleet. This officer was a native of Ireland, and entered very early into the naval service, for which he has shewn a constant affection. The first dawn of his rising fame was during the seven year's war, when a lieutenant, and commanding a cutter stationed to cruize on the coast of France. He here determined on the dangerous attempt to cut some ships out of the enemy's harbour, and having caused the oars of the boats to be muffled, he with a chosen boat's crew rowed in, and actually brought out three of the ships from under the very muzzles of the guns of the French batteries. For this service he was promoted to the rank of master and commander, and was soon after made a post captain in the royal navy. His fame stood high, and he had interest enough to keep the command of a frigate during the greater part of the ensuing peace, on board of which several very distinguished characters of the English navy were educated for their profession, among others the present Lord Chas. Fitzgerald, the duke of Norfolk, &c. his character for discipline inducing many persons of high rank to put their sons under his care. On the occasion

of a frigate being dispatched to conduct his majesty's sister, the late unfortunate queen, from that kingdom, to Stadt. Macbride was made choice of for this service, and by his spirited conduct justified that choice. He demanded from the guns of the castle of Elsinour where she was confined, that respect due to the sister of his sovereign, which the Danish court would otherwise have withheld. Thro' the whole of the late war, Macbride was in action, he commanded the *Bienfaisant*, and was in her in the action between Admiral Keppel and count d'Orvilliers, and on that officer's trial, much distinguished himself by some severe repartees to the questions of the prosecutor Palliser. In the *Bienfaisant* he captured the *Artois*, a most powerful frigate, and behaved with great bravery in the action under Lord Rodney, when he destroyed Don Juan de Langara's Squadron. Being desirous of more active service than a ship of the line afforded, he asked for the command of the *Artois*, the frigate he had taken, and in her was sent to the North Seas, where among other captures, he took two large Dutch privateers and afterwards the *Pylades* and *Orestes*, sloops in our service. In his official account of these captures, he made use of a ludicrous expression, that he had *winged the gentry*, an expression borrowed from a sport he was fond of, *cock-fighting*. When in the latter part of this war, seamen were very much wanted to man the fleets, he undertook to raise twenty thousand men in Ireland, and in a great degree succeeded, but unfortunately, as in most cases of that kind, was obliged to take all he could find in the wilds and jails of Ireland, and who afterwards proved the instigators of the mutinies which took place in the fleet towards the conclusion of that war. Captain Macbride first married Miss Harrison, daughter of the late commodore Harrison, with whom he acquired a good fortune, and a beautiful seat on the banks of the Tamar. His residence here introduced him to a connection with the town of Plymouth, and the freemen of that place, to shew their approbation of his conduct, elected him to represent them in parliament, for which place he sat that session, and was not an inactive member. He brought in a bill for the relief of the widows of warrant officers in the navy, which passed into a law; he attempted also to procure another bill for restricting captains of the navy from holding civil employments, but in this he failed. He made a very spirited stand against the fortification plan of his grace of Richmond, and his opposition to the attempt to pass over some of the most deserving officers of the navy, in a promotion of flag officers, is highly to be commended. Captain Macbride was generally found on the side of opposition, and from this circumstance lost his election in 1790, but came in again on a vacancy, and continued to sit for Plymouth till 1796. In 1793, he was promoted to the rank of rear admiral; in 1794, of vice admiral; and in 1796, to be admiral of the blue; but

but in this way has had little opportunity to distinguish himself. At the beginning of it, he was appointed to command at Plymouth, and since his resignation of that post, we believe admiral Macbride never hoisted his flag.

[*Additional Particulars relative to Dr. W. BROWNRIFF, whose death was noticed in the Cumberland News in our 35th Number.* To his seat at Ormethwaite, near Keswick, he had retired about 20 years since, withdrawing himself as much from the practice of physick as his numerous connections, his high character, and his friendly disposition would permit; and purposing to divide his time and his taste between the romantic scenery of this delicious spot, and his researches in Natural Philosophy. It was his lot to choose his own profession, and he began his career under the most auspicious omens. The university of Leyden was at that day shining in its highest splendour; Albinus in Anatomy, Euler, in mathematicks, and the chair of medicine and chemistry, was occupied by the all-accomplished Boerhaave. Having made at Leyden a long and happy residence, and taken his degree, he returned to his native country, and, in Whitehaven, married a lady of singular good sense, and possessing an address so versatile and superior as never failed to charm in whatever circle it was exerted. He was author of an inaugural dissertation "*De Praxi medica ineunda*," 4to. Lugd. Bat. 1737; of a treatise "*On the Art of making Common Salt*," printed at London, in 1748, in 8vo; which procured for him the addition of F. R. S.; a book now long out of print, but not out of recollection. He also published "*An Enquiry concerning the mineral elastic Spirit contained in the water of Spa in Germany*;" and, lastly, a treatise, published in 1771. "*On the Means of preventing the Communication of Pestilential Contagion*." A trip to the Spas of Germany suggested to him the idea of analyzing the properties of the Pyrmont springs, and of some others, and actually lead him into that train of disquisition, which terminated in the de-elementizing one of our elements, and fixing its invisible fluid form in a palpable and visible substance. That Dr. Brownrigg was the legitimate father of these discoveries was not only known at the time to his intimate and domestic circle, but also to the then president of the Royal Society, Sir John Pringle; who, when called upon to bestow upon Dr. Priestley, the gold medal for his paper of "*Discoveries of the Nature and Properties of Air*," thus observed; "*And it is no disparagement to the learned Dr. Priestley, that the vein of these discoveries was hit upon, and its course successfully followed up, some years ago, by my very learned, very penetrating, very industrious, but modest, friend, Dr. Brownrigg.*" To habits, of too much diffidence, and to his scrupulosity of taste, the world has to attribute the fewness of his publications, and the difficulties which always impeded his road to the press. The writer

of this article has grounds for saying, that a general history of the county of Cumberland was one of the Doctor's literary projects, and that he had made several arrangements subservient to such an undertaking, particularly in the department of Natural History. As a medical practitioner, his works were more numerous, and, if not equally celebrated, they were of a character more endearing within the sphere of their utility. His system of treating disease formed an epoch in the annals of medical practice. The poor and the rich had every where somewhat for which they thanked him; and health seemed only one of the blessings which he had to dispense. By these means the Doctor passed into the summit of professional honour without rival or competitor, without controversy or detraction, but not without applications and requests from fellow students and followers from distant parts, from academies, societies, and universities, foreign and domestic, entreating permission to enrol his name among their respective communities. In his younger days, though the classics of Greece, Rome, and Britain, were present to his fancy and enlivened and enriched his conversation, yet the Sacred Scriptures were the topics of his delight, and the objects of his veneration: and as his quotations of Virgil and Milton bore testimony to the elegance of his taste, and the fervour of his genius; so, when Job and Isaiah were brought forward, he shewed what his imagination would aspire at, in the ranges of sublimity. In the ordinary occurrence of good things, he never failed to give God the praise; and in the more solemn dispensations, he closed his observations or repressed his feelings, by a purpose of resignation to God's will.]

[*Additional particulars relative to Mr. COWPER, the Poet, whose death we noticed at page 409, of our last Number.*—This very ingenious writer, and truly original poet, was the third in descent from the great Earl Cowper, Lord Chancellor of England. He was born at Berkhamstead, Herts, in 1732, and educated at Westminster school; but the place of clerk of the House of Lords, being reserved for him by that kind of legal arrangement which is never disputed in the courts (though the person to be benefitted is seldom a party to the bargain), he was not sent to complete his studies at the university, but finished them at the Temple. With whatever propriety he may have been compared to the Martlet, from the natural timidity of his disposition, he could not be called "*The Temple haunting Martlet*," since he was seldom seen there in summer; but, with more certainty, to be found on the margin of Jewin-water, or in the shrubberies of Cole-Green, a mansion, whose noble owner and name-sake, was also nearly related to him. He had an insuperable aversion to the drudgery of the law, and indeed to all manner of public business. He wholly gave himself up to this propensity; and, *Otia nostra*, has appeared to have been his motto all his life. The

The profound reflections which frequent retirement into the country occasioned him to indulge in, gave him a seriousness of manner and aspect which alarmed his friends, and excited their united endeavours to avert the apprehended consequences. But, notwithstanding these kind and affectionate precautions in those about him, he contracted a morbid melancholy, which at times deprived him of reason. He resided at Huntingdon for several years, in the closest friendship with the Rev. Mr. Unwin, a most respectable clergyman; after whose death, he retired to Olney in Buckinghamshire, with the widow of that friend. At this village he wrote the principal part of his poems. Here the habitual gloominess which had so long preyed upon his mind, was attempered at least, if not wholly removed, by an intercourse with the Rev. Mr. Newton, then minister of that place; who brought him acquainted with a system of religion, usually denominated *Calvinistic Methodism*. The mind of Mr. Cowper, long perplexed by scruples of a religious nature, long bewildered on the subject of Revelation itself, and harrassed by new dogmas and metaphysical objections, thus at last became settled and composed. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that between him and his new guide, the most endearing friendship should have been formed. When Mr. Newton published his volume of Hymns, called "The Olney's Collection," it was enriched with some compositions from the pen of Cowper, distinguished by the letter C. They bear internal evidence of a cultivated understanding, and an original genius. His time was now wholly dedicated to that literary leisure, in which the mind, left to its own operations, follows up that line of pursuit which is the most congenial to its taste, and the most adapted to its powers. In his garden, in his library, and in his daily walks, he seems to have disciplined his muse to the picturesque and vivid habits of description, which will always distinguish Cowper among our national poets. No writer, with the exception of Thomson, seems to have studied nature with more diligence, and to have copied her with more fidelity. An advantage which he has gained over other men, by his disdaining to study her "through the spectacles of books," as Dryden calls it; and by his pursuing her through her haunts, and watching her in all her attitudes, with the eye of a philosopher as well as of a poet. As Mr. Cowper had no relish for public concerns, it was not singular that he should have neglected the study of the law, on which he had entered. That knowledge of active life, which is so requisite for the legal profession, would hardly be acquired on the banks of the Ouse, and in silent contemplations on the beauties of nature. In this retreat, he exchanged for the society and converse of the muses, the ambition and tumult of a forensic occupation; dedicating his mind to the cultivation of poetry, and storing it with those

images which he derived from the inexhaustible treasury of a rich and varied scenery, in a most beautiful and romantic country. — The first volume of his poems, which was published by Mr. Newton in 1787, consists of various pieces, on various subjects. It seems, that he had been assiduous in cultivating a turn for grave and argumentative versification, on moral and ethical topics. Of this kind is the *Table Talk*, and several other pieces in the collection. He who objects to these poems as containing too great a neglect of harmony in the arrangement of his words, and the use of expressions too prosaic, will condemn him on principles of criticism, which are by no means just, if the object and style of the subject be considered. Horace apologized for the style of his own satires, which are, strictly speaking, only ethical and moral discourses, by observing, that those topics required the *pedestrian* and familiar diction, and a form of expression, not carried to the heights of poetry. But if the reader will forego the delight of smooth versification, and recollect that poetry does not altogether consist in even and polished metre, he will remark in these productions, no ordinary depth of thinking and of judgment, upon the most important objects of human intercourse; and he will be occasionally struck with lines, not unworthy of Dryden for their strength and dignity. His lighter poems are well known. Of these, the verses supposed to be written by Alex. Selkirk, on the island of Juan Fernandez, are in the most popular estimation. There is great originality in the following stanza.

"I am out of humanity's reach;
"I must finish my journey alone;
"Never hear the sweet music of speech;
"I start at the sound of my own."

It would be absurd to give one general character of the pieces, that were published in this volume: yet, this is true concerning Mr. Cowper's productions; that in all the varieties of his style, there may still be discerned the likeness and impression of the same mind; the same unaffected modesty, which always rejects unseasonable ambitions and ornaments of language; the same easy vigour; the same serene and cheerful hope, derived from a steady and unshaken faith in the dogmas of Christianity. Mr. Cowper, perhaps, does not derive praise from the choice and elegance of his words; but he has the higher praise of having chosen them without affectation. He appears to have used them as he found them; neither introducing fastidious refinements, nor adhering to obsolete barbarisms. He understood the whole science of numbers, and he has practised their different kinds with considerable happiness; and, if his verses do not flow so softly as the delicacy of a modern ear requires, that roughness, which is objected to in his poetry, is his choice, not his defect. But this sort of critics, who admire only what is exquisitely polished, like Cuyp's pictures, these lovers of "gentleness without sinews,"

• Dr. Sprat's Life of Cowley.

ought to take into their estimate, that vast effusion of thought which is so abundantly poured over the writings of Cowper, without which human discourse is only an idle combination of sounds and syllables. The favorable reception which this volume experienced, produced another of superior merit. His principal performance was undoubtedly "The Task," a poem. The occasion that gave birth to it was trivial. A lady had requested him to write a piece in blank verse, and gave him for its subject a thing next to her at the time, viz. *the sofa*. This he expanded into one of the finest moral poems our language has produced. It is written in blank verse as desired; and though in that respect it resembles Milton's, it is nevertheless original and highly characteristic. It is not too stately for familiar description, nor too depressed for sublime and elevated imagery. If it has any fault, it is that of being too much laden with idiomatic expression; a fault which the author, in the rapidity with which his ideas and his utterance seem to have flowed, very naturally incurred. In this poem, his fancy ran with the most excurive freedom. The poet enlarges upon his topics, and confirms his argument by every variety of illustration. He never however dwells upon them too long, and leaves off in such a manner, that it seems it was in his power to have said more. The arguments of the poem are various. The works of nature, the associations with which they exhibit themselves, the designs of Providence, and the passions of men. Of one advantage, the writer has amply availed himself. The work not being rigidly confined to any precise subject, he has indulged himself in all the laxity and freedom of a miscellaneous poem. Yet he has still adhered so faithfully to the general laws of congruity, that whether he inspires the softer affections into his reader, or delights him with keen and playful raillery, or discourses on the ordinary manners of human nature, or holds up the bright pictures of religious consolation to his mind, he adopts, at pleasure, a diction just and appropriate, equal in elevation to the sacred effusions of pious rapture, and sufficiently easy and familiar for descriptions of domestic life; skilful alike in soaring without effort, and descending without meanness. He who desires to put into the hands of youth a poem, which not destitute of poetic embellishment, is free from all matter of a licentious tendency, will find in the *Task* a book adapted to his purpose. It would be absurd and extravagant austerity to condemn those poetical productions in which love constitutes the leading feature. That passion has in every age been the concernment of life, the theme of the poet, the plot of the stage. Yet there is a kind of amorous sensibility, bordering on morbid enthusiasm, which the youthful mind too often imbibes from the glowing sentiments of the poets. Their genius describes, in the most splendid colours, the operations of a passion which requires rebuke rather than incentive, and lends to the

most grovelling sensuality, the enchantments of a rich and creative imagination. But in the *Task* of Cowper, there is no licentiousness of description. All is grave, majestic and moral. A vein of sober thinking pervades every page, and, in finished poetry, describes the insufficiency and vanity of human pursuits. Not that he is always severe. He frequently enlivens the mind of his reader by sportive descriptions, and by representing in elevated measures, ludicrous objects and circumstances, a species of the mock heroic, so admired in Phillips's *Splendid Shilling*. The historical account he has given of chairs, in the first book of the *task*, is a striking specimen of his powers of versification, and of his talent for humour in this latter style. The attention is however the most detained by those passages, in which the charms of rural life, and the endearments of domestic retirement are described. The *task* abounds with incidents, introduced as episodes, and interposing an agreeable relief to the grave and serious part of the poetry. His crazy Kate is a description of the calamity of a disordered reason, admirably exact and affecting.

"She begs an idle pin of all she meets." What poet would have introduced so minute a circumstance into his representation! and yet that minuteness constitutes its happy effect. It would be an endless task in the biographer to point out all its beauties. Its reputation is established by universal consent, and has given its author a very eminent station amongst our national poets. His John Gilpin is universally known, and may be considered as a sportive piece of humour, which would have done credit to many writers, but can hardly be said to have added to Mr. Cowper's reputation. His next work was a translation of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* into Miltonic blank verse. It is an unjust piece of criticism to compare the version of Mr. Pope to that of Mr. Cowper. The merits of each are distinct and appropriate. Mr. Pope has exhibited Homer as he would have sung had he been born in England. Mr. Cowper has endeavoured to pourtray him, as he wrote in Greece, adhering frequently to the peculiarities of his original's idiom, and desiring to preserve his strength and energy, together with his harmony and smoothness. In early life Mr. Cowper was the intimate friend of Lord Thurlow, and while at Huntingdon, formed a close friendship with Dr. Cotton, of St. Alban's, a poet of no slender fame, by whose conversation he doubtless greatly improved himself. By an intermarriage between the families, Mr. Cowper was related to the author of *Thelyphthora*, and of course to the present bishop of Peterborough, but this connexion does not appear to have been cultivated or improved. Mr. Cowper died of a severe and lingering illness, at East Dereham, in Norfolk, April 25, 1800. His funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Newton, in St. Mary Wolnoth church, Lombard street, on Sunday the 11th of May.

(The Account of Dr. Phillips and of some other Persons will be given in our next).

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties.

[* * Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.]

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A public spirited gentleman of Newcastle, lately imported a large quantity of rye, which he sold in the open market at 18s. the Boll, at a time when the current price was 22s.

At the late May Guild at Durham, 134 persons were admitted freemen of that city.

The corporation of Newcastle have relinquished their dues from the fishing boats, to encourage the supply. The same has been done at many other places in the North of England and in Scotland.

It is understood that Mr. WILSON, who erected the stupendous iron bridge at Sunderland, has proposed to erect an iron bridge on the site of London Bridge, the centre arch of which is to be high and wide enough to admit the passage of ships into that part of the Thames which lies between London and Blackfriar's Bridge.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. Moses Clenzey, to Miss Jane Robertson, both of North Shore. Mr. C. Smith, of the Broad Chare, to Miss Thompson, of Etal.

At Nether Witton, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, to Miss Forster, of Hartington Hall, near Cambo.

At Sunderland, Capt. John Garbut, to Miss Wilson, of Bishopwearmouth.

At Morpeth, Mr. J. Morrison, of Blyth, to Miss Eliz. Dunn.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Thomas Myers, of the North Shore, ironmonger, to Miss Mary Paxton, daughter of R. Paxton, esq. of Ford. Mr. Wm. Hayton, coal-fitter, to Miss Bruce.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 75, Mr. John Shewan, formerly linen-draper, of exemplary good character and conduct. Mr. Michael Forster, butcher, aged 52. Mr. John Hudson. Mr. George Brown, many years an eminent boat-builder.

At Sunderland, aged 56, Mr. Peter Kirtby, sail-maker. Mr. Wm. Cockburn, shoemaker. Mr. John Sparrow, coal-fitter. Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. R. Brown, ship-owner. Mr. Geo. Wemyss, of Whitby, aged 57. Mr. Brown, publican. Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Robinson, butcher.

At Fishburn, aged 69, Mr. Nich. Chilton.

At Medomsley, aged 82, C. Hunter, esq.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Wm. Allison, coal-fitter.

At Whitburn, Mr. Byers, surgeon.

At Oakwood House, Tho. Blackett, esq. of Wylam.

At Walsingham, aged 25, Mrs. Race.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Wm. Jackson, ship-owner. Mrs. Jane Brown, aged 89.

At Newton Hall, aged 72, Mrs. Jobling.

At Chester-le-Street, Mr. Ralph Salkeld, butcher.

At Berwick, Wm. Riddell, esq.

At Elswick, Mr. John Atkinson, sen.

At Durham, aged 96, Mrs. Charlotte Fielding.

At Alnwick, in the prime of life, Mr. G. Reed. Miss Appaline, Woodhouse, aged 16. Mrs. S. Falder.

At Winlayton, aged 80, Mr. J. Fenwick.

At Clarewood, Mrs. Bates.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Brown, aged 96, mother-in-law of Mr. Wilson, surgeon.

At Milford Castle, Bert. Mitford, esq.

At Whitley, Duncan Campbell, esq. captain in his Majesty's navy.

At Low Elswick, aged 64, Mr. John Atkinson.

At Gateshead, aged 82, Mrs. Sarah Martin, mother of the late David Martin, formerly proprietor of the Sheffield Register.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It is a general remark, that there was never seen so great a number of stacks of corn, after seed-time, as are now to be met with in these counties; and that the rising produce is now in a more advanced state than it was last year in the middle of June.

At a late meeting of the Agricultural Society of Kendal, the premium of a silver cup each, were adjudged to Mr. J. Atkinson, of Heverham Hall, near Milnthorpe, for the best two-years old, long horned heifer; and to Mr. R. Bownes, of Middleton, near Kirby Lonsdale, for the best two-years old, long horned bull.

The life-boats, established at Shields, have been the happy means of saving the lives of the crews of eleven ships that have been stranded or foundered at the mouth of the Tyne, within twenty-seven months, all of whom must otherwise have perished.

The present population of Whitehaven is estimated at 16,000, and of Carlisle about half that number.

Married.] At Hisket-New-Market, Mr. John Bryson Baynes, of Woodhall, in Winsleydale, to Miss Priestman, of Deer-Ridding.

At Carlisle, Mr. James, surgeon, to Miss Byers.

At Penrith, Mr. Wm. Warhurst, of Ulverston, cotton-manufacturer, to Miss Cannon.

At Workington, Capt. Hennell, of Whitehaven, to Mrs. Ann Armstrong, inn-keeper, of Workington.

At Harrington, Mr. Wm. Borwick, to Miss Rebecca Johnston, of Salt pans.

At Sbergham, Mr. Jos. Oliver, of West-Newton, to Miss H. Hoodless.

At Heverham, Wm. Maling, esq. of Sunderland, to Miss Haygarth, of Kidsoe.

At North Shields, Capt. Honyman, jun. to Miss Jamson.

Died. At Carlisle, aged 58, Mrs. Patrickson, widow of Mr. J. Patrickson, Brewer;

Aged 70, Mrs. Graham, widow of the late Stewart Graham, attorney at law.

At Hetherfide, in Abbey-Holm, Mr. John Parkin, at an advanced age.

At Harraby, near Carlisle, Mr. Edward Bell.

At Appleby, Mrs. Thompson, wife of Mr. Thompson, Surgeon.

At Wigton, in the prime of life, Mrs. Mary Dickenson, one of the people called quakers.

At Caltwats, near Carlisle, in an advanced age, Mrs. Margaret Moore.

At Gilerux, aged 63, Mrs. Mary Bewley, wife of Mr. T. Bewley.

At Beckfoot, near Highead Castle, aged 57, Mr. John Westray,

At Egremont, Mr. Jonathan Sharp, joiner and cabinet-maker; he had been 65 years resident in that place.

At Cockermouth, Miss Simpson, daughter of Mr. J. Simpson. Mr. John Blake.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. M. Bride.

At Workington, Miss B. Hastings, aged 26.

At Great Clifton, near Workington, in an advanced age, Mrs. Ann Gunion.

At Castleheads, near Brampton, John Johnson, esq. he had twice served the office of Sheriff of Cumberland.

At his house in Ravenstonedale, in the eightieth year of his age, Mr. Arthur Bousfield; a man greatly esteemed and beloved by a very numerous and respectable acquaintance, and whose death is universally and deservedly deplored. Mr. Bousfield had received a liberal and classical education, and was possessed of very considerable mental acquirements. He had read much, and what he had read, he had well digested. To form a judgment from his conversation, *History* had been a particular and predominant object of his study and attention. He had impartially and carefully investigated the principles and truths of the doctrine of Jesus; and this investigation had made him a Christian from conviction. His private prayers and meditations, his constant attendance at the house of God during the times of public worship, and his steady and unremitting endeavours "to have a conscience void of offence both towards God and towards man," clearly evinced the piety and sincerity of his sentiments and professions. His conduct was dignified, peaceable, and irreproachable; and his manners were manly, but mild, and unassuming.

—Cui *pudor*, et *justitiae* soror

Incorrupta fides, nuda que veritas,

Quando ullum invenient parem?

HOR.

The soundness of his understanding, the

acuteness of his talents, and the clearness and extensiveness of his ideas; combined with a mind, active, prompt, and decisive, were, during a long and useful life, exclusively appropriated to promote the interest, and advance the happiness, of all with whom he had concern. During his last illness, he underwent great sufferings, which he bore with the feelings of a man, but with the collected firmness and pious resignation of a Christian. Thus lived respected, and died lamented, Mr. Bousfield.—Let me live the life, and "die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his!"

YORKSHIRE.

On Sunday, May the 4th, at Thixendale, a small village in a valley surrounded with hills, near Pocklington, a sudden inundation took place, immediately after a tremendous storm of thunder, lightening, wind, and rain, occasioned; as it is conjectured, by the sudden precipitation of a cloud upon one of the hills near Garrouby. The water came down the valley in a torrent, and instantly filled every house nearly three feet deep with water; thence it passed on to Rainthorp and Birdfall, in a large body, thirty yards broad, and it was many hours ere it entirely subsided. At Leavening and Acklom, in the East Riding, numbers of sheep were washed away.

The following is an exact statement of the number of broad and narrow cloths, milled in the West Riding in the last 12 months, viz. Broad cloths 272,755 pieces, containing 8,806,688 yards. Narrow cloths 280,168 pieces, containing 6,377,277 yards. Increased in broad cloths since last year, 48,136 pieces, or 1,672,574 yards; and in narrow cloths 31,602 pieces, or 1,196,964 yards.

The following very shocking affair lately took place at Kippax Hall, near Pontefract, the seat of G. W. W. Medhurst, esq.—About nine o'clock in the evening, Mr. Medhurst suddenly called a maid servant into the drawing-room, and threatened to stab her with his sword; however she was permitted, through the earnest intreaties of Mrs. Medhurst, to leave the room. She was scarcely withdrawn, when he stabbed Mrs. Medhurst, and cut her throat in a dreadful manner. The murderer being armed with loaded pistols, besides his sword, the servants sent for a party of the Pontefract volunteers, and he was secured. The inquisition gave a verdict of *wilful murder*, and he was accordingly committed to the Castle of York. Mrs. Medhurst was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and was highly respected by her acquaintance. This dreadful act is attributed to insanity.

A public granary is about to be established at Bridlington, as a deposit for corn; and also as a repository for laying up coals, by means of which, the exorbitant prices of these articles are expected to be much reduced.

A man of the name of Wilson has lately been committed to the house of correction at Hull,

Hull, for a fraud, by throwing himself and his wife on the parish, although possessed of considerable property.

Mr. Edward Brook, of Wakefield, has been elected to the office of coroner for the West Riding, in the room of the late Mr. Linnekar.

Married.] At Pontefract, Wm. Busfield, esq. major in the 1st W. York Militia, to Miss Wood, daughter of the late Cha. Wood, esq. of Bowling Hall, and sister to Sir Francis Wood, bart.

At Halifax, Mr. Cartwright, merchant, to Miss Atkinson of Bradley Mills, near Huddersfield. Mr. Haigh, merchant, to Miss Knowles, of Studley, near Tadworth.

At Leeds, the Rev. Wm. Addison, rector of Middleton St. George, Durham, to Miss Fountaine, daughter of the late Jos Fountaine, esq. an alderman of Leeds. Richard Ramsden Bramley, esq. to Miss Wiglesworth, of Town Head. Mr. Israel B. Copley, to Miss Ann Coupland, both of Hundlet. Mr. Geo. Fenton, hatter, to Miss Reader. Mr. W. Parker, cloth-maker, to Miss Parker.

At Roos, in Holderness, Mr. John Bell, of Portington Grange, to Miss Baxter, of Oustwick.

At Crawstone Hall, near Elland, Mr. W. Rushworth, merchant, to Miss G. Holroyde, of Halifax.

At North Dalton, Mr. Wm. Harland, of Holme-on-the-Wolds, to Miss Binnington, of North Dalton Wold.

At Gainborough, Mr. Pearson, attorney, of Doncaster, to Miss Turner.

At Gildersome, Mr. W. Clay, of London, to Miss Travis, of Gildersome-street.

At Howden, Mr. Charles Godwin, linen-draper, to Miss Duddles, of London.

At Birstall, the Rev. John Holmes, of Fulneck, to Miss Radley, of Gommerfall.

At Chesterfield, Mr. J. Bostock, of Lydgate, to Miss Green.

At Sheffield, Mr. John Tillotson, to Miss H. Knowles, of Gommerfall, near Leeds.

Mr. Wm. Rodgers, grocer, to Miss Greaves.

Mr. John Ward, to Miss Martha Elliott.

Mr. Thomas Fentem, mercer, to Miss Sheldon.

Mr. Thomas Sanderson, factor, to Miss Smith.

Mr. Joseph Hawkesworth, merchant, to Miss Parker.

Mr. Samuel Revel, sugar-baker, to Miss Ashford.

Mr. W. Andrews, grocer, to Miss M. Haslehirst.

At Sowerby, Mr. Walker, schoolmaster, to Miss Mary Taylor.

At Doncaster, Flower Humble, esq. of Bradford, to Miss Sarah Forster, of Hesse.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Wm. Prince, linen-draper, to Miss Mary Greenwood, of Earl's Heaton, near Dewsbury.

At Bradford, Mr. G. Mawson, grocer, to Miss Kendall, of Skipton.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Lund, wife of Mr. Lund, attorney, aged 73. Mrs. Buckle, relict of the late Mr. Marmaduke Buckle,

woolstapler. Mr. Robert Champion, grocer,

At Hull, aged 70, Mr. Thomas Dunning,

Aged 72, Mrs. Hook, wife of Mr. J. Hook,

assistant dock-master at that town. Aged 90,

Mrs. Cutsforth, widow of the late Mr. Cutsforth. Miss Boddy, aged 32. Aged 81,

Mrs. Scott, relict of the late Alderman C. Scott. Aged 22, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr.

Smith, grocer. Aged 28, Miss M. Bourne,

youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Bourne,

master of the Charter House.

At sea, Mr. Timothy Armer, aged 19, son

of the Rev. J. Armer, of Darnfield, near

Barnsley.

At Bradford, Mrs. Edmonson, wife of Mr.

Edmonson, of Leeds.

At Newton, near Barnstone, aged 90, Mr.

Francis Ellerton, an eminent farmer; he was

carried to his grave by eight grandsons, and

attended by twenty nephews.

At Street, near Bradford, aged 66, Mr.

Matthias Whitaker, woolstapler.

At Hovingham, aged 84, W. Schoolcroft,

esq.

At Brushhouse, near Sheffield, Wm. Booth,

esq. to whose unremitting attention and ex-

ertions may be principally attributed the per-

fection and extent of the steel works establish-

ed at Rotherham.

At Thorp-Green, aged 33, Edw. Robinson,

esq.

At Leeds, Mr. Josiah Keighley, merchant,

Mr. Labron, ironmonger. Mrs. Swiney, re-

lict of the late Rev. G. Swiney, vicar of

Kirkthorp, in the West Riding. Mr. Rich.

Hargreaves, builder, and one of the volun-

teer cavalry of Leeds; his death was occa-

sioned by a fall from his horse.

At Thorp, near Huddersfield, aged 92, Mrs.

Brook.

At Newton House, near Bedale, J. Cully

Harrison, esq. one of his Majesty's justices

for the North Riding.

At Pocklington, aged 80, Mrs. Cross, wi-

dow of the late Mr. R. Cross.

At Halifax, aged 73, Mr. John Hardcastle,

many years keeper of the goal there.

At Harrow Lang, near Sheffield, Mrs. Bi-

shop, wife of Mr. Bishop, factor.

At Doncaster, aged 82, Mrs. Hotham, re-

lict of the late Wm. Hotham. Mr. Wm.

Heaton, one of the aldermen of Doncas-

ter.

At Wath, near Barnsley, Mrs. Tosfield,

wife of Mr. Tosfield.

At Woodlands, near Whitby, aged 51, H.

Walker Yeoman, esq. one of the justices of

the peace for the N. Riding.

At Otley, aged 29, Mrs. Maude, wife of

Mr. Wm. Maude.

At Acomb, Mr. James Hartley, eldest son

of Mr. Alderman Hartley, and one of the

York volunteer cavalry.

At Robin Hood's Town, near Whitby, the

Rev. Mr. Hepworth, many years minister of

Fyling Dales.

At Egton Bridge, near Whitby, Thomas Smith, esq.

At Beverley, Mrs. Ann Simpson, daughter of the late Mr. Simpson, of Hornsea.

At Sheffield, Mr. Rice James, postmaster. Within a few hours of each other, Mr. John Wolfstenholme, and Mr. John Warren, both of whom had been singers at the parish church at that place forty years.

At Cotehat, near Skipton, aged 84, Mr. Peter Hartley. Mr. John Cordingley, of Maningham, near Bradford, manufacturer.

At Lowlaiths, near Wakefield, Mr. Smithson.

At Skipton, in Craven, Mr. Wm. Alcock, merchant.

At Heptenstall, far advanced in years, Mr. Wm. Greenwood, who had not lain in bed upwards of forty years, but had slept in a chair near the fire. Also Paul Greenwood, his brother, aged 90, formerly the common carrier between Halifax and Barnley.

At Rotherham, Mr. Thomas Wood, carrier. Mrs. Mappedeck, wife of Mr. Mappedeck, painter; she was sitting at breakfast with a child on her knee, when finding herself unwell, she gave the child to a servant, and immediately expired.

At Dalton-Green, near Huddersfield, Mr. Joseph Melton.

At Stanningley, near Bradford, Mr. Tho. Hodson, tanner.

At Mr. Ewan Clark's, near Wigton, Miss Mary Cape, aged 17, in consequence of a fright she received twelve months before.

At Giggleswick, in Craven, aged 23, Mrs. Clayton, wife of the Rev. O. Clayton.

At Kirklees Hall, aged 11 years, George Armytage, eldest son of Sir Geo. Armytage, bart.

At Ardsley, near Barnsley, aged 74, Rich. Micklethwaite, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

A resident of Liverpool announces his invention of a ship to sail by the force of steam.

Married.] At Liverpool, James Mackenzie Stewart, esq. of Urrard, Perthshire, to Miss Leckie, daughter of Capt. Leckie of Lancaster. Samuel Staniford, esq. to Miss Littledale, of Whitehaven. Mr. H. Neild, of Manchester, to Miss B. Rymer. Richard Elmhurst, esq. captain in the Royal N. Lincoln Militia, to Miss J. D. Benson, youngest daughter of Moses Benson, esq. Mr. Thomas Peacock, wine-merchant, to Miss M. Royle. Mr. Isaac Harrison, woollen-draper, to Miss Martin. John Gladstone, esq. to Miss Ann Robertson, of Dingwall, in Scotland. Mr. John Williams, to Miss Eleanor Williams, of Dolgelle.

At Bolton-le-Moors, L. L. Manneville, a French nobleman, to Miss Crompton, only daughter of E. Crompton, esq. of Bolton. Mr. John Roston, of Holcome, to Miss Herrock, of Preston.

At Leigh, Mr. R. Omrod, to Miss Esther Smith, of Chaddock Hall.

At Addington, Mr. J. Vause, to Miss Charlotte Jackson.

At Oldham, Mr. Henry Barlow, to Miss Dunkerley, of Rhoades House.

At Lancaster, Mr. P. Milne, attorney of Manchester, to Miss Mary Heysham.

At Manchester, Mr. M. Worthington, to Miss Margaret Henthorn. Mr. E. Woollam, to Miss Mary Adkin. Mr. James Beever, to Miss Newton, of Stockport. Mr. R. Matley, Manufacturer, to Miss E. Taylor, of Audenshaw. Mr. Battie, to Miss Runcorn, of Ardwick. Mr. James Massey, to Miss Mary Hughes. Peter Baron, esq. of Walshaw, near Bury, to Miss Warburton. Mr. Peter Longstaff, to Miss Mary Wragge, of Cheetham Hill.

At Sefton, near Liverpool, Mr. R. Molyneux, aged 75, to Miss Hannah Ward, aged 60.

Died.] At Liverpool, Edward Dymock, esq. lieut. paymaster of the Royal N. Lincoln Militia. Jon. Blundell, esq. jun. aged 42. Mr. James Eaton, apparitor in the bishop's court, aged 91. Mr. Thomas Stelfox, fadier.

At Barton, near Ormskirk, aged 90, Mr. H. Stepforth.

At Woodhill, Mr. H. Topping.

At Prestwick Wood, John Barlow, esq.

At Lark Hall, R. Heywood, esq. banker, of Liverpool.

At Salford, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. T. Walker.

At Wolton-le-dale, near Preston, very suddenly, Lieut. Harrison, upwards of forty years an officer in the 1st W. York Militia, and father of the Rev. W. Harrison, of St. Paul's, Liverpool.

At Blackburn, Mr. Tho. Bulcock, cotton-merchant.

At Manchester, Mr. John Kearsley, jun. Mr. John Thomas, comb-maker, of Shudehill. Aged 74, T. Radford, esq. Mr. John Mansure; a truly honest man. Mr. Manshaw. Aged 47, Mr. Wm. Yates, of the Old Bridge, tallow chandler.

CHESHIRE.

Chester races, which begun on the 5th of May, are said to have been attended by more genteel company, and to have afforded better racing, than ever remembered there. The race for the cup on Thursday afforded five fine heats between three horses.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. W. Hafwell, of Jamaica, to Miss Hafwell, of that city.

At Macclesfield, Mr. Thornicroft to Miss Wilshaw.

At Whitchurch, the Rev. Edward Jones, to Miss Packer, of Malpas. Mr. Allman, of Manchester, builder, to Miss Simpson.

At Witton, Mr. John Taylor, cotton-spinner, of Clithero, to Miss Jane Earl, daughter of the late Mr. Earl, of Daventry.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Rowland. Mrs. Baynham, wife of Lieut. Baynham, of the 4th reg. of foot. Mr. David Jones, of the King's

King's Head; and, on the morning following, Mr. Manshaw, of Manchester, his brother in law:

At Cotton Hook, Mr. Wm. Howe.

At Jamaica, Mr. Thomas Leigh, one of the aldermen of Macclesfield.

At Macclesfield, Mrs. Stone, wife of Mr. Stone, surgeon.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Blackhurst, wife of Mr. Blackhurst. Mr. Samuel Grindley, baker, Doddington.

DERBYSHIRE.

A late sermon for the benefit of the eleven Sunday schools at Burton-upon-Trent produced a collection of 22l. 7s. 7d. in aid of these charities.

The Peak Forest Canal, which will afford an easy and cheap water communication between the Peak, the adjacent country, and the most populous parts of Lancashire, was opened on the first day of May. The completion of this bold and difficult undertaking, through numerous hills and vallies, precipices and declivities, is an object of general admiration, and the advantages it promises to the public are of the first importance.

Married.] At Chapel-en-le-Frith, Mr. Joseph Bishop, of Brincliffe-edge, to Miss Yates, of Ride Hall.

At Twyford, Mr. Charles Chesslyn, of Diseworth, Leicestershire, to Miss Clay, of Arlafton.

At Matlock, Mr. Thomas Smith, jun. draper, of Derby, to Miss Hodgkinson, of Matlock Bank.

Died.] At Derby, aged 22, Miss Alice Callow, daughter of Mr. Callow. Mr. James Alsopp, aged 50. Aged 68, W. Strutt, esq.

At Ockbrook, aged 48, Mrs. Dalby, wife of Mr. J. J. Dalby.

At Winksworth, Mr. Philip Tomlinson.

At Weston-upon-Trent, aged 70, Mr. W. Leedham.

At Stavely Forge, much respected, Mrs. Bulkeley, relict of Mr. T. A. Bulkeley, late of Stanlow, in Staffordshire.

At Shettle, aged 76, Mrs. Statham, relict of the late Mr. R. Statham.

At Barrow-upon-Trent, Mr. Joseph Sharpe, farmer, who fell into a ditch, in his own grounds, and was drowned.

At Mugginton, aged 80, the Rev. Wm. Blackwall. Whether we contemplate him in his social or his moral character, we are alike captivated: as a good conscientious clergyman and a sincere Christian, all who knew him must allow that he left behind him no superior.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At Nottingham market, on the 19th of April, some acts of rioting and peculation took place, but the magistrates, with the aid of the military, restored order and tranquility in the course of the day.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. E. B. Robinson, bookseller, to Miss Watson.

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At Walsby, Mr. Ford North, of Liverpool, to Miss Ashworth, daughter of the late Mr. J. Ashworth of Manchester.

At Finningley, Gervase Woodhouse, esq. of Owston Place, Lincolnshire, to Miss Harvey, only daughter of the Rev. E. Harvey, of Finningley.

At Whittlebury, Mr. Reeve, grazier, of Braunston, to Miss Linnel.

At West Haddon, Mr. Wm. Smith, jun. paper-maker, at Ilham, to Miss Shephard.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Samuel Lowe. Mr. Tutin, butcher.

At Southwell, Mr. Wm. Rickett, miller. Mr. Francis Adams, painter, of Sheffield. Mr. Wm. Hind, of the Saracen's Head-inn.

At Flintham, whilst at dinner at a friend's house, Mr. Barrows, shopkeeper.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

A new bank has been established at Leicester, under the highly respectable firm of PARES, PAGET, PARES, and HEYGATE. A combination of such responsible and respected names cannot fail to render this new bank the first in the midland counties.

The Market Harborough Boat Company announce the completion of a water from Gainborough to Gumley, near Kibworth, in Leicestershire.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Ball, to Miss E. Geary, of Thornton. Mr. John Cole, jun. attorney at law, of Northampton, to Miss Sophia Brown, daughter of Mr. Brown, hosier.

At Lutterworth, Mr. R. Burdett, of Kimcote, to Miss Burdett, daughter of the Rev. Robt. Burdett, of Gilmorton.

Died.] At Leicester, aged 82, Mr. Alderman Cooper, who served the office of mayor in 1771. Mr. John Watchorn, aged 25, only son of Mr. Thomas Watchorn, wool-stapler. Mr. Barley, woolcomber. Mr. William Bentley, son of the late Mr. Bentley, a respectable woollen-draper, and lately a banker in Leicester.

At Castle Donington, Mrs. Bakewell.

At Uppingham, Mr. Birch; his sister died on the same day twelvemonths before. Mrs. Bos.

At Manton, in the prime of life, Mr. Rob. Seaton.

At Hambleton, Mr. Freer, farmer and grazier. On his return from Oakham fair, rather fatigued, he sat himself down in his chair, as usual, to sleep, but awoke no more.

At Hinkley, on her return from Bath, Miss Tomlinson, of Horbling, Lincolnshire.

At Market Harborough, aged 78, Mr. Wartnaby, attorney at law.

At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Carpendale.

At Loughborough, Mr. E. Swann. Miss Cropper, only daughter of Mr. Cropper, attorney.

At Harringworth, near Uppingham, Mr. Fox, miller and baker.

On Sunday, May 18, after a long and painful illness, aged 31, Wm. Perkins, esq. of Wymond

Wymondham, one of the proprietors of the Derby, and of several other theatres. After an early and liberal elementary education, he was sent to Edinburgh, where he prosecuted his studies for a physician. He was author of "Argentum; or, Adventures of a Shilling," a novel, on the plan of "Chrysal," replete with a knowledge of manners, and of the human mind; he also translated "*Monita et Precepta Christiana*; or, Admonitions and Precepts of Christianity," by the late Provost of Eton; a work abounding with the best sentiments, and delivered in a correct and easy style. He was esteemed a man of learning, and of unexampled tenacity of friendship, and in his character was truly combined, the "*Sanctior in modo, et fortiter in re.*"

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Litchfield, Mr. Simpson, bookseller, of Wolverhampton, to Miss E. Woodward, of Birmingham.

At Barton-under-Needwood, near Burton-upon-Trent, the Rev. Mr. Price, to Miss Mould.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 37, Mrs. Dickenson, wife of Mr. T. Dickenson.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At the late Spalding quarter sessions, R. Allatton, farmer, for refusing to execute the office of overseer of the poor of Fleet, in this county, after being duly appointed, was fined 200*l.* and ordered to be imprisoned until the fine was paid.

At Stamford, on Sunday afternoon, the 4th of May, the greatest storm fell that had ever occurred in the memory of its oldest inhabitant. The awful grandeur of the elements, previous to its breaking forth, was truly sublime. Incessant lightning, continual thunder, excessive sulphurous heat, attended by darkness (the thermometer falling from 75 to 60 deg.), preceded a violent tempest of hail and wind from the south-west, which continued for about twenty minutes, and scarcely left a window whole in the town, facing south or west; in some instances, whole lights were driven in by the hail stones, several of which measured five inches in circumference, and weighed more than one ounce. It is supposed, that damage to the amount of 12,000*l.* has been sustained at this place only. The storm extended about six miles in width, and was equally violent in its effects at Kettering, where Boughton House alone has received damage to the amount of 300*l.* at Dean, the seat of Lord Carnigan; also at Lord Carberry's, at Laxton (where scarce a pane was left whole in front of the hall, in which it broke several valuable looking-glasses, tore up trees, and killed a cow) and at all other places, so far as the 84th milestone on the north road. At Ryal, Witham o' th' Hill, Grimsthorpe, (where the Duke of Ancaster's castle is much injured) and Bourn its ravages were shocking, it being computed, that 700*l.* will not repair the damage done to the houses alone; Sleaford

also sustained considerable injury. It is much feared, that the damages sustained by the rising crops of corn, &c. in the fields, are of still more serious consequence.

Sir Joseph Banks has lately obtained a verdict of nearly two years rent, with costs, against one of his tenants in this county, for having carried away the manure produced upon Sir Joseph's farm, and laid it upon his own.

At numerous and very respectable meetings of the proprietors of estates, lately held at Boston and Horncastle, Sir Joseph Banks, bart. in the chair, it has been resolved to drain and inclose East and West Wildmore Fens in this county; and the necessary bills are to be brought into parliament for that purpose.

Married.] At Etton, Mr. Patrick, farmer, of Ufford, to Miss Martha Bellaers, of Woodcroft House, near Peterborough.

At Swinhead, Mr. Burton, butcher, to Mrs. Leavers, confectioner.

At Boston, Mr. C. Mastin, to Miss M. Bycroft.

At Spalding, Mr. George Lowen, miller, to Miss Susanna Charlesworth, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

At Sleaford, Mr. R. Andrews, of Kyme, to Mrs. Catharine Ouzman.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Pearson, attorney, of Doncaster, to Miss Turner.

Died.] At Lincoln, advanced in years, Mrs. Grebby, widow. Mr. Ralph Brown. Mr. Crosby, taylor, aged 78. John Hatterfeller, gent. one of the coroners of this county, aged 64. Mrs. Scott, mother to the lady of Dr. Anderson, of Hull. Mr. Edward Dymoke, lieut. and quarter-master of the Royal North Lincoln Militia.

At Stamford, Mr. Alderman Allatt; he served the office of mayor in 1774 and 1790.

At Hacconley, suddenly, Mr. Francis Bull, farmer.

At Bugbrook, Mrs. Fowler.

At Welford, Mr. Spencer, jun. of the Talbot-inn.

At Pinchbeck, aged 69, Mr. John Carter, farmer and grazier.

At Golsberton, aged 18, Miss Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of the late Mr. Taylor surgeon, of Heckington, whom she survived 17 years, to a day.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Nettleth, wife of Mr. G. Nettleth. Mr. Paul Burr.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The populace have been guilty of riots and other similar proceedings at Birmingham, and the adjacent places. The volunteer and other military corps, with the aid of the magistrates, dispersed them, but not without bloodshed.

A pig of the true short-eared kind, two years and a half old, bred by Mr. Bamford, of Glasfote, near Tamworth, was killed lately at Birmingham, and weighed 46 score and 6 lbs.

Married.]

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Sunderland, linen-draper, to Miss Sterling.

At Coventry, Mr. T. Cooper, jun. coach-master, of Liverpool, to Miss Lapworth. Mr. George Pope, to Miss Hannah Phillips, of Offchurch.

At Offchurch, Mr. Snow, to Mrs. Lucy, of Stratford-upon-Avon.

At Walton, by special licence, R. Hippisley, esq. of Lambourne Place, Berks, to Miss Charlotte Mordaunt, daughter of Sir J. Mordaunt, bart.

At Mancetter, R. Latham, esq. of Sandbach, Cheshire, to Miss Latham, of Atherstone.

At Warwick, Mr. Homer Silvester, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss E. Orton.

Died.] At Birmingham, aged 20, Miss Hunt, daughter of the late Mr. H. Hunt.

At Kenilworth, aged 75, the Rev. Josiah Corrie, who had been 45 years pastor of the congregation of Protestant-dissenters there.

At Coventry, far advanced in years, Mrs. Ruffel, relict of the late Mr. W. Ruffel, grocer.

At Aston, near Birmingham, Charles Spencer, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Spencer.

SHROPSHIRE.

Several stacks of wheat in the neighbourhood of Shrewsbury, and some corn in sacks in a barn, were wilfully set on fire, on Sunday night, the 27th of April, and totally consumed. Great rewards have since been offered by government, and the parties interested for discovery of the incendiaries.

At Bridgenorth fair, on the 1st of May, an ox, fed by Mr. John Miller, of Bridgenorth, was sold for 50 guineas.

Mr. GARDINER, of Whitchurch, has announced, that "he has discovered the natural cause of fermentation in cyder and perry, and can insure a certain method of managing those liquors, and preserve a vinous quality for any number of years."

Married.] At Shrewsbury, the Rev. John Gibbons, rector of Aston Botterell, to Miss Dana, daughter of the Rev. Edmund Dana, and niece to Lord Kinnaid, and Sir Wm. Pulteney, bart.

At Wern, Mr. John Wicksteed, of Shrewsbury, to Miss B. Swanwick.

At Tugford, Mr. Borne, millwright, to Miss Ann Gardner Jones.

At Oswestry, Mr. Davenport, of Burlton Grove, to Miss Peplow, of Hisland.

At Ludlow, Mr. Wm. Hand, to Miss Valentine. Mr. Green, surgeon, to Miss Sarah Wainwright, of Holloway.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. Lloyd, excise officer, in consequence of a fracture he received on the skull, by the overturning of a stage coach.

At Dudleston, W. Challnor, esq. high sheriff of this county.

At Woodcote, Miss Bickerton, daughter of Mr. Bickerton.

At Redbrook, near Whitchurch, aged 79, Mr. Lee.

At Adney, near Newport, aged 83, Mr. Leverage, a very respectable farmer.

At Burford, Mrs. E. Minchin, formerly of Worcester, wife of Mr. T. Minchin, distiller; she was much esteemed, and an eminent speaker among the quakers.

At Kingland coffee-house, near Shrewsbury, Miss Newell, daughter of the late Mr. Newell, maltster.

At Ludlow, aged 75, Mr. Tho. Cadwallader, maltster. The Rev. T. Gwynne. Mr. John Lewis, timber-merchant.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At a late general meeting of the hop planters, it was resolved to petition parliament to inflict penalties on all persons who shall use *substitutes* for hops.

A chasm of great length, and several yards in depth, has lately been made on the summit of that part of Breendon Hill which adjoins Great Comberton, and it continues to increase in size daily. It is supposed to have been caused by a late earthquake, a slight shock of which was felt by several persons in the neighbourhood.

The Soup Institution at Worcester has dispersed during the winter, and still continues to distribute, 10,000 meals of soup weekly to the poor of that city.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. Morris, mercer, to Miss Wilson.

At Tardibig, Mr. Freeman, of Shipton-upon-Stower, to Miss Bradshaw, of Honington Hall, Warwickshire. Mr. Tho. Harris, to Miss Cottrell.

At Temple Laugham, near Worcester, Mr. Francis, to Miss Susan Hill, of Ronkswood.

At Tenbury, Mr. John Ridley, to Miss Lewis.

At Feckenham, Mr. Wm. Taberner, of Morton Bagot, Warwickshire, to Miss Tibbits.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. James Powell, glover.

At Dudley, Mr. Manby, carrier.

At Aftwood, near Feckenham, Mrs. Hemming, wife of Mr. Hemming, needle manufacturer.

At Whitford, near Broomsgrove, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. Taylor.

At Sandford, Miss Harris, sister of Mr. Harris.

At Broomsgrove, Mrs. Stokes, aged 87.

At Sale Green, in the parish of Crowle. Mr. Baylis, a respectable farmer; he was found dead in a field, on his farm, whither he had just walked out in perfect health.

At Tenbury, aged 73. Mrs. Baylis, wife of Mr. Baylis, cooper.

At King's Norton, aged 75, Mr. William Wells.

At Feckenham, Mrs. Joylis.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Williams, wife of Mr. Williams, baker.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Two oxen, bred and fed by Dr. Hooper, of Worcester, at his farm in Monmouthshire, were sold at a late market at Abergavenny for 100*l.* Another ox, of the true Herefordshire breed, reared by Mr. Vorse, of Wareham, was lately sold to Mr. Darke, of Brendon, for 55*l.*

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. Thomas Evans, mercer, to Miss Anne Pride.

At Upper Sapey, Mr. Hyde, of the Lea, to Miss Green.

Died.] At Hereford, aged 60, the Rev. Dr. Luntley, rector of Brampton Bryan, and one of the Prebendaries of Hereford Cathedral.

At Tewin, aged 80, John Charles Schreiber, esq.

At Ross, Mrs. Aveline, wife of Mr. Aveline, a respectable surgeon; a woman in whom every social and domestic accomplishment were most amiably united.

At the Park, near Ross, Mr. Wm. Turner, a respectable farmer.

At Pitstow, Mr. Michael Prosser, of Everston Farm, aged 82.

At Tregirog, aged 70, Daniel Tregoze, esq. one of the magistrates of this county.

At Stretton Gransome, Mrs. Parsons, wife of the Rev. William Parsons, vicar of that parish.

At Dipple's Moor, in the parish of Kilpeck, Mr. Tomkyns, farmer.

At Clifford Court, universally lamented, Mr. Gervase Wheeler.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

At the last Gloucester assizes, a verdict was obtained by the general post office against a coach-master, of Bristol, for carrying a letter wrapped up in brown paper, as a parcel, by his stage-coach. The penalties are 5*l.* for every letter, and 100*l.* for every week such practice is continued.

The late Mrs. Margaret Pytt, of Ragland, Monmouthshire, having directed by her will, that her executors should dispose of so much of her personal estate as they should think proper for charitable purposes. Mr. John Pytt, of Gloucester, one of her executors, has in consequence, paid 500*l.* to the treasurer of the Gloucester Infirmary, for the use of that hospital.

Married.] At Gloucester, Mr. J. Brady, clothier, of Wootton-under-edge, to Miss Page, of Bristol.

At Awre, Mr. W. Evans, to Miss S. Harrison.

At Churcham, Mr. John Crump, to Miss Mary Dowell.

Died.] At Gloucester, Richard Dighton, esq. of the Wilderness, near Mitcheldean.

At Tetbury, Miss Ann Rowe, daughter of Mr. John Rowe of Huntingdon.

At Minsterworth, aged 74, the Rev. Tho. Parker, A. M. rector of Taynton, in this

county, and of Welsh Bicknor, Monmouthshire.

At Kempsey, Mrs. Sarjeant, mother of Mr. Sarjeant, late of Worcester.

At Sutgrove, in the parish of Miserden, aged 54, John Self, esq. a deputy lieutenant, and one of the acting magistrates of this county.

At Putloe, George Fielder, esq.

At Almondsbury Hill, Mr. Tho. Cooke.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Turnpike House near Witney, experienced the destructive consequences of the violent thunder storm, which extended over a considerable portion of the kingdom, on May 4th. The chimney was entirely demolished; the roof on one side nearly stripped off; an end wall cracked from the top to the bottom, and a considerable aperture made in the solid wall at another place. The chain of the weighing engine, its wooden case, and the trap-door, were torn to pieces, and every window, except one, was forced out to a considerable distance. The gate-keeper, who was in bed, was rendered insensible by the sulphurous smell, and afterwards complained of soreness, but received no material injury.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. J. Giles, of Littlemore, to Miss Mary Calcott. The Rev. Thomas Lane Freer, A. M. of Pembroke College, to Miss S. Wetherell, third daughter of the Dean of Hereford. Mr. Cole, of Benson, to Miss Cecil Slaughter, of the King's Arms-inn.

At Ledwell, Mr. Castle, to Miss Merry, daughter of the late Mr. Merry, of Clifton.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 76, Mrs. Jane Cox, widow of the late Rev. J. Cox.

At Banbury, Mr. Wm. Clarke, formerly of the White Horse-inn.

At Coopredy, near Banbury, Mr. Grifold, farmer.

At Rousham, the lady of Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, knt. late master of the ceremonies to his Majesty.

At Whitchurch, Mr. John Smith, apothecary.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to form a communication between the Grand Junction Canal, at Gayton, and the River Nen, which promises to be of great local and general utility.

Married.] At Blatherwick, J. S. Wilkinson, esq. of Bramcote Notts, to Miss O'Brien.

At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mr. J. Toon, wheelwright, aged 67, to Miss Ann Pinchbeck, of Pilsgate, near Stamford, aged 27.

Died.] At Maxey, suddenly, aged 89, E. Harris, labourer.

At Broughton, Mr. John Waters, sen. an eminent salesman and dealer in cattle.

At Nether Heyford, the Rev. H. Jephcott, rector of that place.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, aged 85, Mrs. Rayment, mother of Mr. Alderman Rayment.

ment. Mrs. Luff, wife of Mr. John Luff, master of the free-school there.

At Kimbilton, Mrs. Theodosia Smith, wife of Mr. J. Smith.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Two boxes, containing a valuable collection of coins and medals, have lately been stolen from the library in King's College. The college have offered a reward of 500l. for the discovery of the offender.

Married. At Wisbech, Wm. Walton, esq. of Borough Fen, to Miss Edis.

At Cambridge, the Rev. Henry Charles Hobart, M. A. of Christ's College, (son of the late member for Norwich) to Miss Beauchamp, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, bart. of Langley Park, Norfolk.

Died. At Cambridge, S. Hunt, a shoe-black; he had accustomed himself, when cleaning buckles, to wet them with his tongue, which brought on a cancer, and caused his death. Mr. John Sennett, butcher, of Market Hill aged 76.

At Wisbech, Oglethorpe Wainman, M. D.

At Chippeham, near Newmarket, the Rev. Geo. Laughton, D. D. and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county.

At Wilborton, Isle of Ely, Wm. Camps, esq. a few years since high sheriff of this county.

At Kneefworth House, Robert Nightingale, youngest son of Sir Edward Nightingale, bart.

At Ely, in the College, the Rev. Thomas Atcherley, aged 74, one of the minor canons of that cathedral, and minister of Chettisham, near Ely.

NORFOLK.

There were upwards of 2000 head of Scotch cattle at the late Bungay fair, which sold readily at from 5s. 6d. to 6s. per stone.

The corporation of Norwich are about to repair or re-build St. Michael's Colney Bridge, and to improve the course of the river there, in order to prevent the floods, to which that city has long been subject.

Mr. Brunton's fund for the relief of decayed provincial performers already amounts to 600l.

Married. At Norwich, Mr. Thomas Mayhew, to Miss Elizabeth Fickling. Mr. John Brown, to Miss Susannah Utten. The Rev. Richard Day, of Norwich, to Mrs. Cubitt, widow of Mr. Samuel Cubitt. Mr. Henry Riches, corn-merchant, to Miss Ann Smith.

At Ellingham, H. Smith, esq. of Draper's Hall, London, to Mrs. Pyefinch.

Mr. John Clews, of Salhouse, to Miss Ann Chamberlin, of Sprowston Hall.

At West Winch, Mr. Isaac Davis, jun. to Miss Jane Es.

At Great Yarmouth, Mr. Michael Clarke,

to Miss Roth, daughter of Mr. Roth, portrait painter.

Died. At Norwich, aged 86, Mr. Robert May, many years an officer of excise. Aged 68, James Chapman, headle. Aged 39, Mr. Thomas Gosnold, tailor. Mrs. Colls, wife of Mr. J. H. Colls. Mrs. Goulty, wife of Mr. Goulty, shoe-maker. Captain John Threlfall, late of the first dragoon guards, aged 79. Mrs. Theobald, wife of Mr. Theobald, glover. Aged 63, Mrs. Rebecca Garland, wife of Thomas Garland, esq. of the Clofe, and a daughter and coheir of the late J. Dyball, esq. of this city. Mrs. Smith, a maiden lady, aged 83; a cheerful disposition, inoffensive manners, and an honest singleness of heart, rendered her beloved, through life, as a pleasant and benevolent associate, and a respectable friend.

At Fakenham, Mrs. Edgar, mother of Mr. Edgar, Surgeon.

At Shelton, aged 28, Miss Bailey.

At Aylham, Miss Green, daughter of Mr. Thomas Green.

At Northwold, Mr. H. V. Foyster, maltster and farmer.

At Catton, Miss A. Bell, daughter of Mrs. J. B. Bell, of Gorleston.

At West Bradenham, aged 85, James Smyth, esq. many years one of the acting justices for this county.

At Surlingham, Mrs. S. Newman.

On Scole's Green, aged 53, Mrs. Rose Dove, wife of Mr. Thomas Dove, carpenter.

At Tottenhill, near Lynn, aged 44, James Anker, parish clerk of that place; whose death was occasioned by the falling in of a gravel-pit in August last.

At Lynn, aged 35, Mrs. Elizabeth Finton, wife of Mr. W. Finton, officer of excise.

At Great Ellingham, Mr. H. Neale, baker.

At Halvergate, aged 62, Mrs. Elizabeth Gogill, relict of the late Charles Gogill, late vicar of Ranworth.

At Thropland, aged 59, Mr. Matthew Cambridge, farmer.

In St. Martin's at Oak, aged 68, Mr. James Chapman.

At Brunstead, aged 42, Mrs. Durrant, wife of Mr. W. Durrant.

On Wednesday the 15th of May died Samuel Hurry, esq. of Great Yarmouth, in the 74th year of his age. The circumstances attending this person's death were somewhat singular. He had for some time past been much affected by the rheumatism, and had, under medical advice, begun to try the effect of sea-bathing. He did not, as is the more customary mode, subject himself to the operation in the morning, but always in the afternoon, almost as soon as he had dined. On the day in which his death happened, he had ridden out in the forenoon; and betwixt three and four

four o'clock in the afternoon, after having eaten a temperate meal, he was carried as usual in a sedan-chair to the Bath-house. He was observed by the persons who were there waiting to shew great symptoms of feebleness; but knowing the absolute aversion which he had to receive any thing like unnecessary attention, they permitted him, after he had undressed himself, to retire unaccompanied by any one into the bath-room. In an instant, however, they were alarmed by hearing a noise which plainly indicated a person's falling into the water rather than plunging into it in the usual way; and upon rushing into the room they found the deceased in the bath, with his face bent down to the surface of the water, and his hands stretched out upon it. Not a moment was lost in taking him out, but life was perfectly gone. Upon examination, no symptoms of being drowned were to be discovered; so that no doubt is to be entertained but that he was struck with an apoplexy, just at the instant he was about to step into the bath, and which, without a groan or a struggle, deprived him of existence. Thus died this person, of whose character the universal regret which his death has occasioned amongst those to whom he was known, cannot fail to afford the most favourable impression. He had been originally bred to the sea; and had literally had that sort of education in the line, which he was accustomed to say all genuine seamen ought to have, namely, "enter in at the hawse-holes, and go out of the cabin windows." Whether it was from the way in which he was early initiated into life, or from constitutional complexion, certain it is that he was never known, in any situation whatsoever, ever to have shewn the least appearance of fear; and, upon some very trying occasions of the greatest bodily and mental pain, he has been seen to act the most perfect Stoic. In the war that ended soon after the commencement of the present reign, he was employed in the expeditions both on the coast of France and in America; and at the taking of Louisburg, he particularly engaged, by his zeal in the service, though but in a transport, the attention of the late admiral Boscawen. He quitted the sea nearly twenty-five years ago, since which period he has been very largely engaged as a ship-owner, and has carried on the business of a general merchant, in partnership with one of his brothers. Such was the principle of honour by which he was actuated, that he was never known, in a single instance, ever to have forfeited his word; and in many of the most important concerns of business, in which thousands were at stake, he was disposed rather to trust to the word of another, than to have the security of a legal contract; seeming most perfectly to agree with Dr. Johnson, when he says, "there is no satire so great against human nature, as a deed or a bond."—He was never heard, after

he left the sea, nor ever before, (though on board of ship, and was one of the strictest disciplinarians) to swear an oath himself, nor to suffer one to pass by unrebuked in any other person over whom he had any well warranted controul. In political opinions he ranked with the old whigs, the friends of the Hanoverian succession, and the supporters of the Bill of Rights. In religion he associated with those who are denominated rational dissenters, but he was the farthest removed possible from the presbyterian four. In his manners, indeed, he retained to the last a great deal of the unaffected roughness of the British tar, but mixed with so much of the genuine milk of human kindness, that upon all occasions where popularity was of use, his influence amongst the lower orders was very conspicuous; and in the midst of the hottest party contests, in which no one could enter more zealously, such was the general estimation in which his character was held, that he never made any personal enemies. His house, while his health would permit it, was literally an open one, in which his friends, relations, and acquaintances, perpetually and without any reserve partook of his hospitality, several of them having appropriate places for their pipes in the small parlour, where he commonly resided, to which they could at any time recur for a renewal of the stories of gratification. It was understood by his servants as a sort of general order, that even the casual beggar should never be turned away from his door without alms; and upon all great occasions of public charitable contributions, he was always found amongst the most liberal. Heaven blest him with success—he has left behind him a very considerable property—the greatest part of which he has bequeathed to his four grandchildren—the sons and daughters of Robert Alderson, barrister at law.

SUFFOLK.

A female at Ixworth, was lately delivered of a child with two heads.

A barn, containing 40 coombs of wheat, and 20 coombs of barley, belonging to Mr. S. Rivers, of Trimley, near Ipswich, was lately set on fire and totally consumed. There is great reason to believe that the above was wilfully destroyed.

On Sunday night the 4th of May, the shop of Mr. George Suggate, watch-maker, of Halesworth, was broke open and robbed of watches and other goods to the amount of nearly 300l.

At Chelmsford fair, on the first of May, promising two years old cart colts demanded from 30l. to 40l. Derbyshire heifers in calf from 16 to 20 guineas. Handsome home bred cows, with small calves, sold at 20l. Hertford wether sheep 30l.; Norfolk couples, (lambs very small) 40l. and Welsh 27l. per score.

Married.]

Married.] At Sudbury, Mr. Clarke, surgeon, to Miss Hubbard, of Great Heney.

At Ipswich, Capt. Thomas Chamberlain, of the 24th infantry, to Miss Russell, daughter of W. R. Russell, esq. Rev. J. Freeland, rector of Woodbridge Hasleton, to Miss Coyte, daughter of Dr. Coyte.

At Barnham, Mr. Martin Sharpe, jun. draper, of Bury, to Miss Mary Ann Clift, daughter of Mr. James Clift, of Barnham.

At Bungay, Mr. Aston, surgeon, &c. to Miss Towler.

Died.] At Bury, aged 22, Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Mr. M. Sharpe, jun.; she had been married but 18 days.

At Ixworth Thorp, aged 75, Mr. Thomas Day, farmer.

At Wrentham, Mrs. Buckle, wife of the Rev. William Buckle.

At Saxmundham, aged 11, Dudley Long, only son of Charles Long, esq.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Pennock, wife of Mr. Pennock, of the Coach and Horses.

We have received a very interesting letter from Mr. LOFFT, relative to the execution of SARAH LLOYD, which for want of room we are obliged to defer till our next.

ESSEX.

A barn, containing near 50 quarters of wheat, barley, and beans, belonging to the widow Chaplin, at Harlow, was lately set on fire by incendiaries, and totally consumed.

Considerable tracts of heath land, in the vicinity of Dedham, Harwich, Danbury, and other places in this county, are now enclosing, by agreement between the lords of the manors and their copyhold tenants, on terms mutually advantageous to both.

Stifford bridge is to be re-built, and a temporary passage is to be formed across the river, that so no interruption may take place during the execution of the work.

Married.] At Maldon, Mr. Sandle, linen-draper, to Miss Draper.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Hartley, to Miss Jones.

At Widford, near Chelmsford, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, of Fobbing, to Mrs. Wilkinfon. relict of lieut. Wilkinfon of the royal Berks militia.

At Matching, Mr. J. Bostock, of Newington-place, Kennington, to Miss Hewitt, of Dulwich.

At Halsted, Mr. Hart, to Mrs. Ann Wiltshire, of Great Leighs.

At Rivenhall, Mr. Daniel Cowling, of Hungary-hall, Colne, to Miss Sarah Blackburn, daughter of Mr. A. Blackburn, of Rivenhall.

Mr. Thomas Wright, farmer, of Hefset, to Miss F. Gosling, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Gosling, of Shrimpling, Suffolk.

At Newland, Canfield, Mr. Samuel Stubbing, to Miss Barnes, of Clavering. Mr. John Nodes, Makister, of Great Bardfield, to Miss Stubbing.

At Heybridge, Mr. Thomas Herbert, officer of excise, to Miss Brooks, youngest daughter of Mr. Brooks, surgeon.

At Great Baddow, Mr. O. Whitehead, to Mrs. Mary Long.

In London, Mr. Joseph Pavey, wheelwright, to Miss Ann Pavey, both of Hatfield Broad Oak.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Tweed, second son of Mr. Thomas Tweed, of London.

At Walthamstow, aged 18, Miss Anna Maria Bedford, daughter of W. Bedford, esq. of Friday Street, London.

At Woodford, Mrs. Anderson, wife of J. Anderson, esq. of Philpot-lane, London.

At Kelvedon, aged 73, Mr. William Meekham.

At Barking, Mr. Robert Cook, surgeon, &c. as deputy provincial master to the society of free-masons for this country, his remains were attended to the grave by upwards of 300 gentlemen of the craft, clothed with the insignia of their orders, and were interred with masonic honours. The Barking volunteers accompanied the procession.

At Gray's Farm, Writtle, Mrs. Parnell, wife of Mr. Parnell.

At Rayleigh, Mr. Ford, farmer.

At Writtle, Mr. Cabitt, officer of excise.

At Thunderley, aged 85, Mr. John Webb farmer.

At Old Hall, Bercham, aged 13, Miss Hart, daughter of Mr. Hart.

At Colchester, Mrs. Kendal, wife of Mr. Thomas S. Kendal, grocer, of the society of quakers.

At Blunt's farm, Witham, Mr. John Johnson, farmer.

At Coggeshall, Miss Ann Corder, of the society of quakers.

At Lawford, the Rev. J. Yale, rector of that place.

At Halsted, Mr. T. C. Baker, linen-draper.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Cheshunt, Mrs. Wakefield, wife of J. Wakefield, esq.

KENT.

The indefatigable Mr. DODD, is the projector of the existing design of a canal to join the Thames and Medway, which will save a tedious circuit of 30 miles.

Married.] At Biddenden, Mr. Jacob Kingsnorth, of Kenerdington, to Miss Mary Beal, of Biddenden.

At Canterbury, Mr. J. Tayler, perfumer, to Miss E. Pillow,

At Upper Deal, John Bazely, esq. captain of the Overysel, to Miss Baker, daughter of John Baker, esq. of Deal.

Mr. Cary, farmer and grazier, of the Isle of Sheppy, to Miss Chambers, daughter of Mr. D. Chambers, of Badlesmere.

At Dover, Mr. Charles King, grocer, to Miss Mary Luddington.

At Ospringe, Mr. William Plain, grazier,

of Minster, Isle of Sheppy, to Miss S. Perkins, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Perkins, of Canterbury.

At Rolvenden, the Rev. Thomas Morphet, vicar of that place, to Miss Rolfe.

At Minster, Isle of Sheppy, Mr. James Price, purser in the navy, to Miss Mary Hare, of Sheerness.

Mr. William Moon, to Miss Boorn, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Boorn.

At Sturry, Mr. James Lucas, bricklayer, to Miss Mary Holtrum, daughter of Mr. T. Holtrum, carpenter.

At Biddenham, Mr. William Pope, miller and grocer, to Miss Hannah Baker.

At Rainham, Mr. R. Sarly, leather-cutter, of Chatham, to Miss S. Murgan, of the same place.

Died.] At Queenborough, aged 62, Mrs. Sarah Chalk, wife of Mr. R. Chalk.

At Folkestone, Mrs. Ramsey, widow, aged 84.

At Sea Salter, aged 45, Mrs. Hopper, wife of Mr. J. Hopper.

At Offham, Mr. W. Broad, yeoman, aged 86, and within twelve hours afterwards, his wife died also, aged 63; they had been married upwards of 20 years, and each had been married twice before.

At Whitstable, Mr. Thomas Giles, sen. one of the company of dredgers.

At Faversham, Mr. Lukyn.

At Sandgate, Mr. Robert Wear, school-master.

At Rochester, Mr. Harrod, surveyor of the customs.

At Milgate, Lewis Cage, sen. esq.

At St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, aged 67, Mr. Robert Crofts.

At East Sutton, Mr. Thomas Gore, farmer.

At Margate, aged 64, Mrs. Tahourdin, relict of the late R. Tahourdin, esq. of that place.

At Lawford, the Rev. John Yale, rector of that place.

At Folkestone, aged 76, Mr. John Hall.

At Canterbury, Mr. Barth. Elvey, one of the vestrymen of that cathedral.

At Sittingbourne, Mr. John Wood, baker, after an illness of seven years.

At Ashford, Mr. Richard Banford, late of the Royal Oak.

At Lenham, aged 77, Mr. Robert Mercer, a wealthy and respectable farmer.

At Staplegate, aged 82, Mrs. Forster.

At Turkey Mill, near Maidstone, Mrs. Hollingworth, wife of Mr. I. R. Hollingworth.

Rev. Thomas Lamprey, vicar of Staliffeld and Halstow.

At Monkton, on Thanet, while eating his dinner, Mr. Edward Fox.

At Milton, aged 70, Mr. William Dyne.

At Bayford, near Sittingbourne, Mrs. Muston, wife of Mr. W. Muston.

At Barton, aged 67, Mr. Allen Grebell.

At Kinsing, aged 76, Sir James Bunce,

bart. An ancestor of Sir James was an alderman of London in the reign of Charles I. and when that monarch was in distress lent him 60,000*l.* and raised and maintained a troop of horse for his service. For this, during Cromwell's protectorate, his property was sequestered; but at the restoration, Kemping was returned to him, together with 4000*l.* of the 60,000*l.* borrowed, and he was created a baronet, with 400*l.* a year settlement for ever. This was continued to be paid down to the time of Sir Robert Walpole, when it was discontinued, and has never since been renewed. Sir James in consequence was very poor, and had long laid aside his title.

SUSSEX.

At Itchenor, in the Chichester river, on the 14th of May, was launched the much admired vessel, with five masts, invented by captain Gower, which is allowed by naval judges to be the best calculated for sailing of any ship hitherto built. Many thousands of spectators attended.

At a late meeting, the harbour of New Shoreham was formally declared to be in a dangerous and ruinous state, and means are to be adopted for putting it in a state of repair and improvement.

By order of the post-master general, a regular communication by post is now open on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the eastern and western parts of this county, via Battle and Lewes.

Married.] At Worthing, Mr. Roebuck, of St. Mary-at-hill, to Miss Killerman.

Died.] At Malling, near Lewes, Lake Spence, esq. aged 85; he had been more than 60 years acting magistrate for this county, and it must be added that no man lived more universally respected, or died more deservedly lamented.

At Brighthelmston, aged 14, Miss M. Gourd, youngest daughter of Mr. Gourd.

At Seaford, lieut. Cook, of the royal navy
At Eastham, Mr. Thomas Hayley, a young artist of promising talents.

BERKSHIRE.

Four hundred and fifty-three shares have been forfeited by subscribers to the Kennet and Avon Canal, in consequence of defaults in the payment of their calls.

Died.] At Abingdon, of an apoplexy, the only son of Mrs. Ball.

At his apartments in Windsor Castle, aged 91, W. Dick, Governor of the Poor Knights, near forty years king's clerk, and clerk of the papers of the Mint, and the oldest messenger in his Majesty's service.

At Reading, Mr. Lyford, butcher. Mr. Neville, bacon-dealer. Mr. Clayton, sail-cloth-maker.

HAMPSHIRE.

Bacon has lately fallen in price considerably in this county.

The premiums offered by the South Hants Agricultural

Agricultural Society, for the year 1800, are
1. To ploughmen; 2. to breeders of cattle;
3. to labourers or cottagers raising the greatest
quantity of potatoes; 4. to sheep-shearers; 5.
to labourers in agriculture, who have bred up
the greatest number of children without paro-
chial aid; 6. to servants in agriculture.

A new bridge is to be erected over the
Avon, at the dam, near Lymington; and the
two bridges at Iford, near Christchurch, are
to be widened, strengthened, and connected.

Married.] At Winchester, Tho. Pipen,
esq. of Southampton, to Mrs. Corbyn,
daughter of Mr. Alderman Earle, of this
city. Mr. George Earle, to Miss Lucas.

At Southampton, Mr. Charles Portlock,
to Mrs. Peacock. Mr. Wm. Jameson, of Up-
per Thames-street, London, to Miss Kings-
bury, daughter of the Rev. W. Kingsbury.

At Widley, Capt. Arthur M'Donald, of
the 5th West India regt. to Miss Lewer, of
Widley.

At Arretton, Isle of Wight, Major Geary,
of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Jolliffe,
daughter of Dr. Jolliffe, of Broadfield.

At Brooke, Mr. James White Basslet, sur-
geon, of Newport, to Miss E. Bowerman, of
Brooke.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. N. Kentish,
surgeon; he had been a surgeon in the navy
upwards of 28 years.

At Southampton, Mr. Daniels, linen-dra-
per. Miss Miles, daughter of Mr. E. Miles,
linen-drapeer. Mrs. Major, wife of Mr. Ma-
jor, rope-maker. Mr. John Burke, head-
assistant at the Rev. Mr. Whitaker's school.

At Andover, Mrs. Dowling, wife of Mr.
Dowling, of the Black Swan-inn.

At South Sea Castle, Ensign Phall, of the
Invalids.

At Portsea poor-house, Mrs. Mary Mer-
chant, formerly a shopkeeper on the Point,
aged 80.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Bailey, wife of Mr.
Bailey on the Point. Miss Arnaud, eldest
daughter of Elias Bruce Arnaud, esq. collec-
tor of the customs at that port. Miss Haw-
ker. Mr. J. Swinburne, surgeon.

At Lymington, aged 28, Peter M'Iver,
merchant of Liverpool. Mr. Dymock, aged
57; he was upwards of thirty years an officer
of excise.

At Hursley Lodge, Gilbert Heathcote, esq.
fourth son of the late Sir Thomas Heathcote,
bart.

At Pereton, Isle of Wight, Mr. W. Jacob,
farmer.

At Christchurch, the Right Hon. Mary
Eleanor, Countess of Strathmore.

At Wickham, R. Budden, esq. formerly of
Portsmouth.

WILTSHIRE.

The tower of the Gothic abbey, newly
erected at Fonthill House, the seat of Wm.
Beckford, esq. was blown down by a violent
storm of wind, in the morning of the 17th
of May. Thus in a moment perished the la-

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bours of hundreds of men, bestowed for years
on this favourite object, and at the expence
of many thousands of pounds.

Upwards of 400l. has been recently sub-
scribed at Salisbury, as a further means of
relieving the poor.

Married.] At Salisbury cathedral church,
the Rev. John Conyers Place, of Marnhull,
Dorset, to Miss Harvey, daughter of Dr. R.
Harvey, of the Adelphi, London. Also J.
Towers, esq. to Miss Iremonger, eldest
daughter of Joshua Iremonger, esq. of Wher-
well, Hants.

At Chippenham, Mr. W. K. Barton, sur-
geon, to Miss L. A. Willes, of Christian Mal-
ford, third daughter of the Archdeacon of
Wells.

At Laycock, Mr. N. Grist, tanner, to Miss
Cottle.

At East Knoyle, Mr. John Cock, of Had-
spen, to Miss Chifman.

At Baverstock, Mr. Rob. Smith, to Miss
Hinwood, of Wishford.

At Dinton, Mr. Bennett, of the French
Horn, aged 68, to Miss Sutton, of Telford
Magna, aged 28.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mrs. Clarke, wife
of Mr. S. Clarke, peruke-maker. Mrs.
D'Oyley, of Fisherton Anger, near Sarum.

At Chappel Nap, near Corham, Mr. Ste-
phens, a man much regretted.

At Sutton, Miss Long, eldest daughter of
Beeton, Long, esq.

At Houndstreet, aged 26, Miss Holbrook.

At Syrencot, Miss Arabella Dyke, young-
est daughter of Wm. Dyke esq.

At Boreham, Miss Charlotte Slade, an
amiable young lady, aged only 16 years; she
lost her life by attempting to recover her
bonnet, which had been blown from her head
into the river.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Lyme Regis, Mr. Hills,
coal-merchant, of Southwark, to Miss Lee,
daughter of Capt. Simon Lee, of Lyme.

At the quaker's meeting house, in Poole,
Mr. Thomas Thompson, to Miss E. Neave.

At Chettle, Mr. J. S. Andrews, to Mrs.
Blandford, widow of the Rev. W. Blandford.

At Whitechurch, Mr. John Masters, of
Fordington, to Miss Esther Warren, of March-
wood.

At Winborne, Mr. W. Reekes, to Miss
Talbot, of London.

At Sherborne, Mr. Dan. Penny, to Miss
Mary Lampard, of Pitcombe.

Died.] At Lyme, Mrs. Follet, wife of
Mr. George Follet, attorney at law.

At Poole, Mrs. Arrowsmith, wife of Mr.
Arrowsmith, of the customs. Wm. Spur-
rier, esq.

At Sert, near Bridport, Mr. Spurway, an
eminent farmer, aged 72.

At Marshalsea, Mrs. E. King, wife of Mr.
T. King.

At Burstock, aged 31, Mr. Paull, sen.

At Norton, full of years, Mr. T. Slade, a very respectable farmer.

At Thornford, Miss M. Sampson, daughter of the late Rev. Robt. Sampson.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The storm of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, on the 4th of May, was severely felt at Taunton; it lasted two hours, and entirely inundated the town. The prodigious hail-stones, some of which measured five inches, stripped the leaves from almost every tree.

To prevent the many frauds and impositions that have lately been practised by farmers and others in the sale of salt butter, the principal factors and dealers in Bristol have met, and resolved not to buy or sell any cask, containing butter, that is not marked according to law; and they have established a fund for the support of inspectors in that and other ports, who are to prosecute offenders for the penalties imposed by the law.

The corporation of Bristol have resolved to give bounties on all marketable fish carried thither for sale, and have appointed a sworn broker for the sale thereof, whom they have authorized to pay in advance, a certain portion of the value of every cargo of fish brought in, as a means of encouraging the fishermen to proceed again to sea immediately.—Fine mackerel has lately been sold there at 2d. each.

Married.] At Bath, the Rev. T. Rivett, of Belvidere, to Miss Ann Eyre, daughter of the late J. Eyre, esq. of Landford, Wilts. Mr. W. Collins, Bath and Bristol carrier, to Miss Martha Hancock. T. Althorp, esq. to Miss Lowther, of St. James's-square; and at the same time, Geo. Alcock, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Sophia Lowther, her sister. John Wenhams Lewis, esq. of Westerham Lodge, Kent, to Miss D. S. Knipe, of New Lodge, Hants. J. Beck, esq. late of the Royal Greys, to Miss Adams, only daughter of Simon Adams, esq. of Ansty Hall, Warwickshire. The Rev. T. Wright Goddard, to Miss Mary Lucas, daughter of the Rev. W. L. of Llongatock, Monmouthshire. R. Pettward, esq. of Finborough Hall, Suffolk, to Miss J. S. Coleman, daughter of F. Coleman, esq. of Hillersdone, Devon, and niece of Lady Harwood. Mr. T. Willis, carpenter, to Miss Viner, both of this city.

At Ilminster, aged 86, Mrs. Bush, mother of Mr. Bush, linen-draper.

At Marshfield, Mrs. Cox, mother of Mr. Cox, woollen-draper, Bristol.

At Dawlish, aged 23, Richard Barwell, esq. son of R. Barwell, esq. of Stanstead Park, Essex.

At Tittinhull, aged 65, Mrs. Napier, widow of the late A. Napier, esq. of that place.

At Bristol, Mr. John Beady, clothier, of Wootton-under-edge, to Miss S. Page, of Stephen-street. Mr. Samuel Simmonds, to Miss Llewellyn, daughter of Mr. Llewellyn, woollen-draper.

At Frome, Lieu. Hassal, of the 19th Lt. Dragoons, to Miss Lacy.

At Freshford, Mr. Daniel Ferris, to Miss Mary Perkins, eldest daughter of Mr. Perkins, of Freshford Mill.

At Bridgewater, J. A. Wickham, esq. of Frome, to Miss Daw, only daughter of Hill Daw, esq. of Bridgewater.

Died.] At Bristol, Lieut. Worth, in the impress service of that port; a man universally esteemed. Mrs. Williams, a maiden lady, who has bequeathed an handsome legacy to the Bristol Infirmary. Mrs. Knight, mother of Miss Knight, at the boarding school on St. Michael's Hill. Mrs. Jones, fruiterer. Aged 16, Miss Mary Cottle. Miss Mary Brewer, daughter of Mr. Brewer, tea-dealer. Mr. S. Martin, grocer. Mrs. Hay, widow. Mr. Taylor, proprietor of the brick-yard, Bedminster.

DEVONSHIRE.

On Wednesday the 7th of May, about noon, a piece of Manchester goods, lying in a shop window at Barnstaple, was set on fire, by refraction of the Sun's rays through the glass; the several folds were burnt in holes large enough to admit of a man's arm.

At a special meeting of the Exeter Humane Society lately held, rewards were distributed to several persons for having rescued nine persons from being drowned.

Married.] At Uffculm, Mr. T. Hillings, attorney at law, of Tiverton, to Miss Leigh, of Craddock.

Capt. J. Raynor, of the royal navy, to Miss E. Arthur, second daughter of the late J. Arthur Esq. of Plymouth.

At Ottery, Mr. Robert Hawke, of the King's-arms Inn.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. King, hair-dresser. Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. Edwards. Mrs. Shiles, wife of Mr. Shiles, haberdasher.

At Honiton, aged 74, John Guard Esq.

At Plymouth, aged 36, Mr. W. Forord, an eminent mercer and draper. Tubal Lewis, Esq. a very eminent and respectable attorney.

At Oldstone, near Dartmouth, aged 78, William Cholwich, Esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. P. B. Harris, attorney at law, of Rosemilion, to Miss Sally Bluett, of Falmouth.

Mr. J. N. Martyn, watchmaker, of Falmouth, to Miss Rouse, of Penryn.

WALES.

Died.] At Machynlleth, Mr. John Jones, attorney.

At Llanbrynmawr, in the county of Montgomery, Catherine Morris, widow, aged 100 years. She left behind her 4 children, 26 grand-children, 66 great grand-children, and one great great grand-child. Total 98.

At Welsh-pool, aged 79, Mr. John Pugh.

At Llanelly, H. Williams, Esq. collector of the Customs at that port.

At Montgomery, Mr. Davis, Master, a truly worthy man.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

As considerable apprehensions are entertained that a share of the *Woollen-manufactory*, which has long been considered of so much importance to this country, may be transferred to Ireland, it may be proper to observe that its present state is by no means such as to admit of this loss without the effects thereof being severely felt here. The prosperity which Exeter and other places in the west have heretofore derived from this manufacture is so far from being restored, that it is thought by many it will never regain its former extent: it is truly melancholy to witness the complaints and distresses of hundreds in Exeter, who are out of employ, in consequence of the impoverished state of trade, and the serge-makers in its vicinity are themselves equally full of complaints with their labourers, to whom they can but occasionally give employment. The chief articles which have afforded work these three or four years past, are the exportation goods for the East India Company, which however is confined to only one branch of the trade, though it has certainly become an extensive one, as their demand from these parts last year was between 2 and 300,000 pieces; but as their goods undergo only a trifling process after they come from the loom, but few hands are required to send them off in a marketable state, in comparison with the other principal branches of the trade, where the pieces pass the various processes of dying, pressing, spotting, &c. which of course gives employ to a number of persons who are not benefited in the least by the demands of the company, though the numbers who now depend almost wholly thereon for employ, is certainly very considerable. It is well known that the woollen goods exported by the company are by no means a profitable article to them, though it must be acknowledged they have not been wanting in their endeavours to facilitate and extend the sale thereof in India; it is however to be hoped that the company will think it prudent and commendable to continue this trade, although attended with some loss to them, as it is certain that by so doing they give support to a numerous class of the poor.

Since the year 1796, when Spain no longer remained in amity with this country, the exports from EXETER have been so very much reduced, that many of the merchants have not for months together had employment for a fourth part of their labourers, and those who have hired them have been actuated more by motives of charity, than by that of pecuniary benefit, as the woollen goods which were made for the Spanish markets are of such a peculiar fabric that no other country orders them; the stagnation which was the consequence of this branch of the trade being suspended, caused the warehouses of the merchants to remain filled with a dead stock, and the Italian ports having been so long shut up has occasioned a similar loss; but the latter market is now reviving, though it is at present very circumscribed, as the various revolutions in the commercial connections in that country render it still rather unsafe for the merchants to avail themselves of the late changes which promise a re-establishment of that trade. Lisbon and Oporto, with Germany, by way of Hamburgh, are the only places that have assisted the manufacturers by taking off a part of their old fabrics, but these parts require but a very inconsiderable quantity of such goods, in comparison with the Spanish and Mediterranean trade, and the little that is done with them scarcely deserves the name of trading, since a single ship has not been properly freighted out from Exeter these three years, and the goods exported are obliged to be sent to London or Falmouth, at a great expence of land carriage, in order to be shipped there, which tends to diminish the orders from abroad, as the charges thus incurred are so great as nearly to absorb the usual profits.

Very few places in the kingdom have had so rapid an increase of trade as the town of SWANSEA, for, from the Custom-house books, it appears that the number of vessels which entered there in 1768, was 694, making 30,631 register tons, whereas in the last year, 1799, they were 2351, making 134,876 register tons. Indeed, throughout Glamorganshire, trade has been, and is rapidly increasing; in consequence of which the iron works at Merthyn and Neath, the collieries, &c. on the Cardiff canal, the coal and tin trade on the Neath canal, are all going on with spirit. In a line of country of less than four miles in the neighbourhood of Swansea, there are two navigable rivers, and four canals, all communicating with the sea; and there are upwards of fifteen collieries, which raise about 2000 ton of coal, stone-coal, and culm, per diem, for which there is a regular sale. From the immense mines of coal, lime, iron, rotten-stone, flags, and clay, the following very extensive manufactories have been erected within two miles of the town, viz. seven copper works, in which 500 men are constantly employed, 400 tons of coal daily consumed, and 220 tons of copper are daily melted; one large iron foundry, one brass house, one spelter manufactory, one large pottery, in which upwards of eighty persons are daily employed; there are likewise two large breweries, and a wet and dry dock. A plan for forming an outward harbour, and deepening the river, by erecting a pier of 228 yards long, with another opposite, so as to leave only seventy yards opening, which would form an harbour capable of containing many hundred vessels, is carrying on, and two feet of water have been already gained.

The ports into which *wheat* and *rice* are to be imported under the act for granting bounties, thereon until the 1st of October next, are the following; Aberystwyth, Barnstaple, Beaumaris, Berwick, Biddeford, Boston, Bridgewater, Bridport, Bristol, Cardiff, Cardigan, Carlisle, Carnarvon, Chester, Chichester, Colchester, Cowes, Dartmouth, Dover, Exeter, Falmouth, Fowey, Harwich, Hull, Ipswich, Lancaster, Liverpool, London, Lyme, Lynn, Malden, Milford, Newcastle, Newhaven, Penzance, Plymouth, Poole, Portsmouth, Preston, Rochester, Sandwich, Scarborough, Shoreham, Southampton, Stockton, Sunderland, Swansea, Wells, Weymouth, Whitehaven, Whitby, Wisbeach, Yarmouth, Aberdeen, Ayr, Alloa, Borrowston-nels, Campbeltown, Dumfries, Dunbar, Port Dundas, Dundie, Grangemouth, Glasgow, Greenock, Kircudbright, Leith, Lerwick, Montrose, Perth, and Wigton. The bounties are, on *wheat* from any part of Europe, south of Cape Finisterre, the Mediterranean, Africa, the

British colonies in America, the United States of America, or from Archangel; whenever the general average price of British wheat, published weekly in the London Gazette, is less than 90s. per quarter, a bounty equal to the difference of such average price, and such rate of 90s. per quarter: on wheat from any of the ports of the Baltic, Germany, or north of the Texel, whenever the average price is less than 85s. per quarter, a bounty equal to the difference between such average price and 85s. per quarter: on *fine wheaten flour*, from the British colonies in, or the United States of America, whenever the average price of British wheat is less than 100s. per quarter, a bounty per sack of 280 lbs. weight, equal to the difference between such average price and 100s. per quarter; and from any other country a bounty equal to four fifths of the bounty payable on a quarter of wheat: on *rice*, whenever the current price thereof is less than 35s. per Cwt. a bounty equal to the difference between the current price and 35s. per Cwt. An act has also been passed granting a bounty on foreign *oats*, if the average price is under 40s. per quarter. In consequence of these encouragements, and the still advancing prices of grain, there has already been a great importation, and much more is expected; the rice that has arrived has lowered the price of that useful article considerably, Carolina rice is at present from 34s. to 36s.

Raw sugars, which had fallen five or six shillings per Cwt. have lately advanced again a little; they are however in general lower than they were two or three months since. St. Kitts are from 58s. to 78s. Montserrat, St. Vincent's and Nevis, 57s. to 76s. Jamaica, 54s. to 75s. Grenada, Muscovade, 55s. to 74s. ditto clay'd, 60s. to 101s. Barbadoes, 55s. to 74s. ditto clay'd, 64s. to 102s. Martinico, 55s. to 73s. ditto clay'd, 61s. to 101s. St. Domingo, 54s. to 73s. ditto clay'd 61s. to 98s. refined sugars are likewise lower, Lumps are from 90s. to 106s. single loaves, 100s. to 114s. and powder loaves, 107s. to 123s.

Cotton-wool has experienced a little advance in price, notwithstanding the importation thereof has been considerable.

Raw and thrown silks are at very advanced prices, particularly the latter, which has not been much affected by the quantity that has lately arrived, but as more is shortly expected, it is probable that such of the merchants as are not interested in supporting a speculation will soon think it prudent to be a little more moderate in their demands. There is at present more employment for the silk throwsters than they can undertake, which some of them take advantage of, in making such terms with their employers as at another time they would not dare to propose.

The *Tea sale* of the East India Company, which commences the 5th of June, consists of 600,000 lbs. of Bohea, 3,650,000 lbs. of Congou and Campoi, 650,000 lbs. of Souchong and Pekoe, 650,000 lbs. of Singlo and Twankay, 100,000 lbs. of Hyson skin, and 550,000 ditto of superfine Hyson. Total 6,200,000 lbs.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ALTHOUGH in some districts the wheat crops appear to be rather thin, patchy, and not of the most healthy colour, there cannot be any doubt but that in most of those countries where they were put into the ground at a proper period, and where good seed was sown, there will be a good produce, as under such circumstances they have generally a highly promising aspect at present. The barley and oat crops are in such states of vigorous growth, in almost every part of the island, especially where sown early, that they afford the pleasing prospect of being generally productive. In some parts of Wales and the northern counties of England, these crops have however been tedious and expensive in putting into the ground, from the wetness of the season and the reduced state of the teams of the farmers from the dearth and scarcity of fodder of different kinds. The sowing of barley in some of these districts is only just finished. Wheat averages throughout England and Wales, 121s. 1d. (and in Mark-lane, 115s. 10½d. Rye, 90s. 3d. Barley, 64s. 8d. Oats, 45s. 11d. Beans, 76s. 11d. and Peas, 76s. 8d.

The plantation of potatoes has likewise been retarded in some situations from similar causes; but on the whole a very large crop of this valuable root has every where been put into the ground, and the plots that were early set have generally very good appearances of productiveness as well as of being ready early.

Hops in the principal districts where they are cultivated at present look well, and are free from disease, but this is a crop that depends greatly on the state of the weather about the picking season. Kentish bags fetch from 9 to 11 guineas, and pockets from 10 to 13 guineas.

Neither the plentifulness of the pastures nor the earliness of the spring, have yet had much effect in lowering the price of fat stock. Beef sells in Smithfield market, from 4s. 8d. to 6s. 8d. Mutton, from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d. and Veal from 4s. to 6s. 6d. per stone of 8 lb. sinking the offal.

In Newgate-market, beef sells from 9d. to 12d. mutton from 8d. to 9d. lamb 10d. and veal from 9d. to 10d. Fresh butter from 15d. to 18d. salt butter from 10d. to 15d. Gloucester cheese 8d. Cheshire cheese 9d. Old potatoes 2d. The quartern loaf has varied between 16½d. and 17½d.

Lean stock of every description is now on the rise, probably in consequence of the increased demand for them, from the abundance of grafs in the pastures. Milch Cows are very scarce and dear. Good Horses also sell well, whether for the saddle or farming purposes.

Mowing grasses, though in common full, are not so forward as we had reason to suppose they would have been in our last. It is but in very few instances that grafs has yet been cut.

Hay in St. James's market averages 5l. 10s.

Straw in St. James's market averages 2l. 9s.

The late high winds have in many places done considerable injury to various orchard fruits.